MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 JULY 1982

Lebanon

PLO Position, Diplomatic Efforts -- After meeting Fatah Military Commander Khalil al-Wazir, former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam announced that the PLO leaders are ready to leave Beirut, according to Maj Sa'd Haddad's Voice of Hope radio. Salam said the problem now is where and when they should go. However, Beirut radio subsequently cited a WAFA announcement that the Palestinian Resistance does not intend to leave Lebanon because going to one of the Arab states conniving with the Israeli-U.S. alliance means death. The PLO will not surrender, WAFA said, but there will be no battles in Beirut if the Palestinians attain an honorable solution. Meanwhile, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan informed U.S. envoy Philip Habib that the PLO still insists on maintaining both a political and a military presence in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported citing informed sources. The PLO agrees to the residual Palestinian force being under the control of the Lebanese Army, the radio said, but wants it to enjoy sovereignty inside the Palestinian camps. Noting that Habib showed "reservations" about these demands, the radio said the cease-fire would continue for 48 hours until the Israeli Government reaches a decision in light of new information from Washington. According to Beirut radio, the United States insists that the cease-fire continue in order to give an opportunity for political efforts. The radio also noted that Prime Minister al-Wazzan continued his contacts with Lebanese and Palestinian leaders during 30 June. Informed circles expect progress to be made on 1 July, the radio said, but they also expressed anxiety that the hard-line stands of the non-Lebanese parties in Lebanon will produce negative results.

President Ilyas Sarkis sent a message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni urging him to help save Beirut from occupation and devastation, Beirut radio noted. Sarkis also sent a message to his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Khamene'i that stressed the "important and effective role" Iran can play in liberating Beirut, according to Tehran radio. Meanwhile, AFP reported that Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt called for the disarmament of all of Beirut and the deployment of a multinational force in the city.

Israeli Position -- There has been no progress on Israel's demand that all the "terrorists" leave Beirut, according to reliable sources cited by Jerusalem radio. Government sources cited by IDF radio stated that the time factor has significance and if it transpires that the PLO does not intend to leave Beirut, Israel will have to reconsider its moves. According to a military source cited by Jerusalem television, the "terrorists" are drawing out the political negotiations in order to establish an alternative command headquarters once Beirut is evacuated, possibly in Tripoli since the Syrians are in control there. Informed sources cited by HA'ARETZ said there are signs of Israel's readiness to accept a settlement whereby the PLO's leaders leave Beirut and the organization's forces remain in the city. According to IDF radio, political sources confirmed that after a settlement is achieved in Beirut and the PLO leaves, Israel will be ready to consider a request by the Lebanese Government, if one is made, to withdraw a little further from Beirut. A senior Israeli policymaker cited by the Jerusalem POST said that once the PLO has been removed from Lebanon new options will open up including the possibility of ensuring the security of the 45-km zone north of Israel without the need for a multinational force. Commenting on the Egyptian proposal to let the PLO, once disarmed, set up a government-in-exile in Cairo, the policymaker said this would contravene the Camp David agreement since such an arrangement would imply a Palestinian state.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Cabinet met for 2 hours to discuss the efforts being made to remove the "terrorists" and expressed the hope that it will be possible to drive them out with the help of contacts made by the United States, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio added that the Cabinet will receive a report on U.S. efforts to remove the "terrorists" when it convenes on 2 July. IDF radio reported that Israel is asking the United States to step up pressure in Beirut in order to attain results.

In another development, Israel received an urgent message from Secretary of State Alexander Haig which detailed the U.S. position regarding a future settlement in Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio said the nine-point message indicates that the United States supports Israel's major positions regarding a settlement. It added that the only point Israel rejects is the recommendation that if the Lebanese Government agrees to a political framework for the Palestinians in Lebanon the United States will not oppose this.

Cease-Fire, Military Situation -- Although the cease-fire was generally maintained, Phalangist and Syrian units exchanged fire in the central sector, Jerusalem radio reported. AFP said the Phalangists also clashed with Druze villagers in the mountains, causing nine deaths. Senior IDF commanders intervened to prevent the Phalangists attacking the Druze, according to Jerusalem television. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio noted that the Syrians reinforced their positions on the Beirut-Damascus road. The Syrians subsequently fired SAM's at Israeli warplanes, according to a Voice of Lebanon report early on 1 July.

Saudi Denial, Talks With Husayn -- A Saudi spokesman denied reports that Saudi Arabia has suggested evacuating PLO fighters from West Beirut to any place of their choice, SPA reported. In At-Ta'if, King Fahd discussed the Lebanese crisis with visiting Jordanian King Husayn, according to another SPA report. Amman radio said the two sides stressed the need to mobilize all effective Arab resources against the Israeli offensive.

Reagan-Mubarak Message, Ghali Statement -- President Husni Mubarak received the U.S. ambassador who delivered an urgent message on the Beirut situation from President Ronald Reagan, Cairo radio noted. In France, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali stressed that while Egypt is ready to offer a base for a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile, such a body could pursue only political and diplomatic activity from Cairo and not military activity, because Egypt intends to respect the peace treaty with Israel.

Arab League Meeting, Libyan Reaction -- An Arab League ministerial committee set up by the emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers held two sessions under the chairmanship of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to devise measures to confront the Israeli invasion and pave the way for an Arab summit, SPA reported. Al-Faysal said the deliberations during the meetings were "very positive" and noted that certain specific ideas were broached. Meanwhile, in a message to Arab leaders carried by JANA, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference on Lebanon a 'cowardly, escapist process" and declared that what is required, with or without a summit, is to force the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraq categorically denied an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement alleging that Iraqi forces still occupy stratetic positions in Iran and affirmed that all Iraqi forces have completely withdrawn from all their positions in the country, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by INA. The spokesman announced that the Iraqi Government calls for the formation of forces from either the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement or the Islamic Conference Organization to be stationed on the Iran-Iraq border to ensure the case-fire. He added that Iran's rejection of this proposal would mean it is determined to continue the war despite the fact "its false pretexts are falling one after another."

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ARAB MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE CONVENES IN AT-TA'IF

Delegations Arrive

LD301246 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0952 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) -- Members of the six-member ministerial committee set up by the emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers have begun to arrive in At-Ta'if to attend the committee's meetings scheduled to begin later today.

First to arrive in At-Ta'if were Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn and his accompanying delegation. At 1145 Arab League General Secretary Chedli Klibi and PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi arrived.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Lebanese Minister of State Joseph Abu Khatir arrived later. The Algerian delegation led by Algeria's ambassador to Syria, 'Abd al-Qadir Ben Qasim also arrived.

Meetings Begin

LD301256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) -- The six-member committee set up by the emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers began its work at 1400 today at the conference palace in At-Ta'if under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

The meeting was attended by Arab League General Secretary [words indistinct]; 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs; PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi; and the Algerian delegation led by Algeria's ambassador to Damascus, 'Abd al-Qadir Ben Qasim.

Second Session Held

LD302018 Riyadh SPA in English 1924 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, June 30 (SPA) -- An Arab League ministerial committee held a second session here tonight under the chairmanship of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to devise measures to confront the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and pave way for an Arab summit.

The session was attended by delegates from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, the PLO and the Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi. The six-member committee was formed by Arab foreign ministers at a special meeting held at the Tunis headquarters of the Arab League on Sunday.

Chairman Comments

LD302336 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2233 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) -- The six-member committee set up by the emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers, under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, adjourned at 0100 and will resume its meetings on Thursday morning.

After the committee's meetings Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said the implementation of the Arab League's resolution connected with ending the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the steps the Arab nation can adopt were discussed at these meetings. His highness expressed optimism about achieving the aim of the recent extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council. He said, God willing, we will reach agreement on the steps we will recommend for adoption.

His highness said the deliberations during the meetings were very positive and the issues submitted for discussion were dealt with in a detailed and calm manner. His highness said that during the committee's meetings today certain specific ideas were broached and another meeting will be held tomorrow to assess what has been achieved so far. His highness also expressed hope of achieving a Lebanese-Palestinian concord to serve as a main pillar upon which to hinge the Arab effort.

Meeting Resumes 1 July

LD010908 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0815 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 1 July (SPA) -- The ministerial committee formed by the urgent Arab foreign ministers conference resumed its meeting at 1045 today. His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, is the chairman.

AL-ANBA' INTERVIEWS FARUQ QADDUMI IN TUNIS

GF010444 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 30 Jun 82 pp 1, 22

[Interview granted by Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Political Department head, to Khalil Baydun in Tunis -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] What is your stand on the results of the Arab foreign ministers conference? Do you believe the committee [set up by the conference] is capable of persuading the United States to change its stand?

[Answer] As a man and struggler who has been charged with political activity, I phrase words moderately. I may not be happy with the resolutions that have been adopted, but at the same time I know certain Arab countries are making a great effort to stop the barbaric Israeli onslaught against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, while other Arab countries cannot do anything.

In any case, the results we came out with reflected the Arab situation. The committee must be capable of drafting a work program and must hold political contacts in Europe and in the nonaligned, socialist or Muslim countries in order to exert pressure on the United States, which is Israel's principal partner and which has colluded with Israel. The committee can carry out such contacts. This does not exempt Arab countries and Arab nationalist forces from carrying out intense activities. Trade unions also have to carry out contacts with their counterparts in other countries.

[Question] As a struggler who practices politics and diplomacy, are you prevented from saying whether some Arab countries have colluded in what has happened?

[Answer] Being a struggler who carries out diplomatic activity does not prevent me from saying there are circles in Europe and the United States that say some Arab countries may condone what is happening in Lebanon. However, we must be extremely cautious because the past few days have shown there are many rumors and lies about the stands of many countries -- not only Arab countries, but also other countries and parties. These events have proved that the overwhelming majority of countries and parties in the world firmly support the Palestinian people and condemn the Zionist invasion. However, I do not want to talk about the Arab countries, but I wish to refer to the FRG, whose stand is very lax despite the fact it has many interests in Arab countries. This is what the committee should do -- it should hold immediate contacts and adopt the necessary measures in this regard.

[Question] A report that has been leaked says the Palestinian Resistance has agreed to hand over its arms to the Lebanese Army and withdraw from Beirut in return for Israel's withdrawal to a distance of 10 km from Beirut. How true is this? How can the question of Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon be settled at a time when Lebanon insists on not succumbing to the present situation?

[Answer] There are many rumors, and foreign news agencies carry many reports which are stupidly cited by Arab news agencies. I have said it is not easy for the Palestinian fighter to lay down his arms unless he is martyred. We cannot hand over our arms; we cannot hand them over to a friend or to an enemy. This is a basic fact. We shall be in the frontline defending this nation's dignity and defending our Lebanese brothers and Lebanon's independence and freedom. We cannot lay down our arms. The struggler's weapons are his life. How can he forfeit his life and dignity and live without them?

The only solution is a political solution. The Israelis should withdraw to a distance of 10 km, and talks should begin with the Lebanese brothers to reach a political solution. First, our arms should be safeguarded. We do not want our weapons in Lebanese cities. We are prepared to remove these weapons and return to our refugee camps. We are prepared to remove the heavy weapons and establish a relationship with Lebanon regarding the question of weapons and an armed presence, as in any other Arab country. We have two battalions in Egypt and forces in Jordan and Syria. These are the bases on which we negotiate. They cannot be otherwise.

[Question] There has been a lot of talk, and doubts have been cast on the Soviet Union's stand. What is the truth about this stand?

[Answer] The Soviet Union is a friend, and we should not be mistaken in our calculations. There are many friends in this world, and the Soviet Union tops the list of friends. We cannot deny its assistance. One may ask: What is the Arab stand? Why haven't all the Arabs come to fight with you, and why did they leave you alone in the battle?

Many such questions are being asked at present. However, we must know that we alone have to fight our battle -- we as Palestinians, Lebanese and Arabs. This is our battle. Those who are nearest should be the first to assist their kith and kin and fight for them, and not the Soviets. The Arabs should at least have sent volunteers. The Soviet Union is continuing to send us arms. What more do we expect from the Soviet Union? We expect more political support. We expect a stricter tone with stronger warnings to the United States. The Soviet Union cannot turn a blind eye to events that are taking place at its southern borders and infringe on its national security. Therefore, some brothers have gone to the Soviet Union to urge it to escalate the degree of its warning to the United States and Israel because of this attack. We hope the Soviet Union will intensify its political warning.

[Question] There is currently talk of a new and expanded Camp David, following changing the PLO into a political organization so it can take part.

[Answer] First, it is well-known that we are a political movement based -- at the same time -- on armed struggle as means of achieving out political goals. We must not misinterpret our saying that we are a political movement. This implies we have political goals. There are many methods for achieving those. This can be done through military action, political action and diplomatic action. These are ways through which we can achieve our political goals.

Stripping our weapons from us is unacceptable. We will continue our armed struggle by all means. Throughout its long experience, this revolution has employed a lot of methods enabling it to carry out its struggle in our occupied territory. We will continue our struggle as long as our goals have not been attained. You say there is another Camp David, and I say there is another Camp "'Ayn al-Hilwah." There we have the Palestinian struggler who rose alongside his Lebanese brother, raising the gun of struggle and making the sign of victory in order to assert the presence of the Arab nation, no matter how long the struggle and no matter what disasters are inflicted or sacrifices made. We will be victorious in the end and the enemy will not achieve any of its political goals.

[Question] What are your views on the near future regarding the proposed political solutions, including a Palestinian government-in-exile?

[Answer] There are currently some who propose political solutions. There are others who propose a government-in-exile. Undoubtedly, the Palestinian Revolution or the PLO consider several of these issues. The military dispute we are witnessing has political indications, and we know that. These indications clearly show the dispute is basically between the Palestinians and the Israelis. This is a military dispute. In other words, Israel aims to strip the Palestinian people of their political nature; that is to say, it does not recognize the Palestinian people's rights. It wants to destroy their entity, to make them settle in Arab countries and cease to exist. My visit to France had political indications stressing the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland. This political recognition is actually one step forward. This is France's message to Israel which implies that whatever happens in Lebanon, it will be a success and further progress in the direction of achieving the political goals of the PLO.

There are others who go further in their political comprehension by saying there should be an international conference in which all the parties participate in order to reach a political solution for the Palestinian question. Some European countries say this is a clear indication that the military solution undertaken by Israel will make absolutely no progress. It will complicate the Palestinian question and the Middle East crisis. Besides, the Palestinian people have to acquire their national rights; that is, their right to self-determination. These political proposals which recently began to dominate, particularly in the UN Security Council or through individual positions of many countries or through pressure exerted on the United States to convince it of its mistakes and of the need to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people -- have indications. Undoubtedly, these are political gains we could achieve through sacrifice.

We say proposals have begun to appear, and they should crystallize in the near future in the form of plans. We will watch that closely and look for the positive aspects in that. I do not mind anybody saying the Palestinian people have the right to "an entity" because this may change later into a "homeland" or "a Palestinian state." The crux of the matter is a Palestinian state, and this is indisputable. I do not mind anybody saying there should be a government-in-exile. I believe political luxury is a clear indication that the world has begun to see the persistence of the Palestinians to impress their issue upon world opinion in order to receive a just solution that is acceptable to the Palestinians.

No matter how Israel uses its big army, planes and artillery, it will not be able to destroy the future of these people. On the contrary, the result has been different. The world has risen to say: "Yes, withdraw from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories; yes for the PLO to establish its independent state on these territories. Therefore, this aggression and barbaric and Hitlerian incursion against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples has resulted in political initiatives in many international political bodies.

[Question] Do I understand from what you have said that there is a solution on stages for the Palestinian issue?

[Answer] It was a stalemate situation. Israel was attempting to implement autonomous rule. It knew that such negotiations would fail in the end because Israel's talks with Egypt contered only on autonomous rule. It also knew that we strictly reject autonomous rule. We also rejected the Camp David accords. It wanted to strike at our hopes by changing the equation, but it failed. At an early stage, we succeeded in changing world opinion in our favor. Undoubtedly, this battle and this fierce struggle of the Palestinian people might lessen the time needed to reach our political goals. As I say, this is what we are discovering through our Arab and international contacts and through the universal rejection accompanied by indignation about Israel. Even the Jews of the world demonstrated against Israel. The invasion began in the United States itself and in the U.S. Government. I do not want to be overly optimistic, but I would like to say the ground has begun to shake under the feet of the Zionists, because this denounced action and this incursion have provided evidence to the world that Israel -- the fascist and racist state -- has adopted a Hitlerian policy. This has made the world resist this neo-Nazism through new political methods.

HABIB CHATTI WARNS OF ARAB-AMERICAN CONFLICT

LD301808 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Statement by Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference Organization secretary general, to correspondent Ralph Pinto in Paris -- date not given -- recorded]

[Text] The Lebanese Palestinians are facing a war not against Israel but against Israel and the Americans. I had the opportunity to tell the Americans themselves that this conflict, in which Israel plays an increasingly smaller role, will eventually become an Arab-American conflict.

With the successive vetoes in the United Nations, with all these sophisticated weapons, including banned weapons, Israel plays almost a secondary role. The Americans now play the principal role. When a resolution demanded a cease-fire [words indistinct] the Americans used their veto. That means: Please continue the war. And when, 3 days ago, the French proposed a resolution aimed at saving at least Beirut, the Americans said no.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH ON POLITICAL SOLUTION

NC291230 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0810 GMT 29 Jun 82

[29 June Beirut FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH editorial: "Our Red Line"]

[Excerpts] We will not be divulging a secret if we say we are looking for a solution that will spare west Beirut from a battle with Israeli invasion forces. We believe that reaching a political solution preserving national Beirut and the Palestinian Revolution would be a triumph of the Palestinian Revolution and a failure for the enemy's plan and declared aims to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution by stripping it of its weapons and emptying Beirut and the camps of Palestinian fighters.

It is clear that the cold war, which the enemy is launching now amidst its contacts with the Lebanese parties, is aimed at interpreting our endeavors for a political solution as an advance agreement to accepting his conditions which, as everyone knows, comprise an insolent call for surrender.

Here we must explain that the political flexibility of the PLO in the international sphere turned the battle of Beirut into a big international issue even before the battle moved from the cold war phase to actual fighting. The developments taking place in the international sphere had their definite results as indicated by the enemy several times agreeing to a cease-fire. The recent cease-fire, announced 2 days ago by the White House spokesman in the wake of Haig's resignation, is clearly associated with the political and diplomatic movement we are conducting in the international and Arab spheres.

Although we do not hide the immense bitterness over the entire Arab stand -- we hoped this war would move the Arab regimes to action and provide an issue to unify them -- yet, the Palestinian Revolution did not let one Arab ruler have a good night's sleep while it was being exposed to extermination. Thus, there is an Arab political and diplomatic movement in several international directions. Even at this moment, the Israeli enemy does not hide the fact that the PLO is benefiting from the political and diplomatic maneuvers it is undertaking to make the battle of Beirut expensive if not impossible. As long as the progress in this process serves us and enlists supporters that raise their voices against the Zionist invasion, our tactics will be based on the fact that the military battle of Beirut should begin while the entire world is standing on tiptoe in denunciation and protest in the face of the enemy and the United States of America.

The battle of Beirut requires a minute followup and unequivocal differentiation among the aims of the current diplomatic operation, our real aims and the red lines on which we will offer our lives regardless of the results. It is not necessary to affirm here that the Palestinian Revolution has never contemplated laying down its arms and that no force on earth can wrest these arms from the hand of the Palestinian fighter. What we are seeking are minimal safeguards to protect the revolution, Beirut and our masses. But the minimum, as we understand it, is what we agree to with the Lebanese side and not with the Israeli invasion.

We have said we can find a common language with the Lebanese side when this side [words indistinct] the Israeli occupation. There are signs that the Lebanese side [words indistinct] in an attempt to approach the Palestinian visualization we submitted to the Lebanese authority a few days ago. We have told the Lebanese side we are contemplating giving all that is possible to the Lebanese authority, and nobody should think that these are Palestinian concessions offered to Israel. When it is proved that the Lebanese side cannot decide on anything and continues to play the role of postman, battle will be inevitable. Moreover, we are absolutely not ready for history to record that we saved ourselves from the battle of Beirut and neglected the sacred trust -- the right of the Palestinian people to the revolution. The right of our people to the revolution will continue regardless of the result of the battle of Beirut. Our personal honor and the honor of our Palestinian people and our nation reject this Israeli humiliation.

No one can imagine that any one of us will be ready to leave Beirut and the camps, leaving our heroes and supporters at the mercy of the soldiers of the Israeli invasion. Moreover, we are ready to die under the tracks of the tanks before the invasion soldiers step in our camps and the quarters of west Beirut.

Thus, we ask the fighters only to take care of their arms and to seriously prepare for fighting while we hold to our red lines, which we will never give up. Let us remember that our red blood is our red line.

PLO TRIPOLI REPRESENTATIVE MAKES STATEMENT

LD011108 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 10, July 1, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Abu Tariq, PLO representative in the Jamahiriyah, made a statement to the "voice of people's revolution" radio.

He said that the Palestinian Revolution has decided to reject all solutions to liquidate the resistance and fight until the end and until the last man and rifle.

There are no grounds for all the rumours circulated by the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles that "the resistance will lay down its arms and leave Lebanon."

No matter how much the Israeli enemy escalated its barbarism against the people of steadfast Beirut, because the Palestinian Resistance will remain steadfast and will be an example of the national steadfastness against the U.S.-backed Israeli enemy.

Beirut, if destroyed, will be built again, but resistance if eliminated, there will be no more Palestinian Resistance and no more Arab revolution, he said.

Abu Tariq urged the Arab masses to topple their rulers who abandoned the Palestinian and Lebanese people. [sentence as received]

BAHRAIN

MINISTER RETURNS FROM U.S., UK, MAKES STATEMENT

GF010640 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0610 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Manama, 1 Jul (WAKH) -- Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned to Manama from London this morning after a visit to the United States and the United Kingdom that lasted for several days.

Upon his arrival, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak made a statement to WAKH saying he made this tour of the United States and the United Kingdom within the framework of joint Arab action for the sake of current Arab issues, particularly the tyrannical Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In his statement, he said he held high-level contacts with a number of officials in Washington and London on the situation in Lebanon and reviewed bilateral relations and the means of bolstering them.

The Bahraini foreign minister concluded his statement by saying he found understanding on the proposed issues during his meetings with officials in Washington and London.

KUWAIT

DAILY VIEWS U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON SITUATION

LD301346 Kuwait KUNA in English 1102 GMT 30 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, June 30 (KUNA) -- AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on the Palestinian arms and the destruction of Beirut:

"The presence of the Palestinian arms means the presence of the Soviets who, with no influence on Israel, have nothing but the arms to establish through them an existence in the region.

"Perhaps through this we could understand the Zionist-American determiniation to disarm the Palestine Liberation Organization for if this does happen the region would certainly become under complete American control and the Palestinian issue would be a matter for Washington to deal with.

"Here the matter looks like surrendering to any enemy who in the first place does not recognize the problem itself. The U.S. wouldn't have remembered that in this region there exists a Palestinian people had it not been for the (Palestinian) rifle pointed at Israel's face. This also includes more than a hundred states who officially recognize the PLO....

"If this determination to disarm the PLO is as allegedly indicated, to save Beirut, then we have to realize that attempting to commit such a crime is not an easy thing to do, not for Israel nor for its American ally. The destruction of Beirut is a historic turning point in the region that would mark the burial of the American influence and the beginning of the Israeli fall down.

"At worst and in view of the current Arab situation, the Palestinian-Lebanese steadfastness and fearing no American-Israeli pressures can deter this criminal duo from burning Beirut. [sentence as received] For setting this city on fire will not consume us alone in the process but will do so to the United States itself as Washington knows it. So if Washington pretends to be pressing on Israel to stop it short of storming into Beirut, she is doing so to protect her presence in the region, but knowing the Arab backstage Washington intends to get the maximum of compromises from the PLO.

SAUDI ARABIA

KINGDOM DENIES MAKING PLO EVACUATION OFFER

LD301504 Riyadh SPA in English 1210 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, June 30 (SPA) -- A Saudi Information Ministry spokesman has denied a Cairo report quoting a Lebanese rightwing Falangist claim that the kingdom had suggested evacuating Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters from west Beirut to any place of their choice.

In a statement issued here last night, the spokesman described the claim as "baseless" and regretted "the circulation of such rumours at the present critical time."

He said "Such a report will not serve the higher interests of the Arab nation."

The spokesman called on all parties to make sure that reports were "not fabricated by Israel in the context of its psychological warfare which aims at weakening the Palestinian front."

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT 30 JUNE

GF302020 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived in At-Ta'if today on a working visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was received upon arrival at Al-Hawiyyah airport by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and defense and aviation minister.

His majesty the Jordanian king is accompanied by a delegation including Prime Minister Mudar Badran, chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

Meets With King Fahd

LD302124 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2040 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) -- Saudi-Jordanian talks began this evening at the guest palace in At'Ta'if chaired by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and King Husayn of Jordan.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; His Royal Highness Prince Turki al-Faysal; Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; and Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; chief of the royal court Ahmad al-Lawzi; Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces; and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

The talks dealt with the situation the Arab and Islamic nation is experiencing in general, and the Lebanese crisis arising from the blatant Israeli invasion.

Departs 30 June

LD302348 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2250 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 1 Jul (SPA) -- King Husayn of Jordan and his accompanying delegation left At-Ta'if at 0130 at the end of a visit to the kingdom lasting several hours, during which he conferred with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He was seen off at the airport by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy governor of Mecca district; and several senior civilian and military officials.

MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADER CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY

LD301424 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1325 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Mecca, 30 Jun (SPA) -- Muslim World League Secretary General Shaykh Muhammad al-Harkan today appealed to the ulemas of the Islamic world.

He called on them to demonstrate solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and to stand by their side to confront the tyranny and injustice of the transgressing Zionist forces and those who support them on the territory of Lebanon with the aim of destroying the Palestinian and Lebanese people with all their power and asked them to shoulder their responsibilities toward what is happening on Lebanese territory by rejecting and denouncing it. He urged Muslims in all parts of the world to unite with their Palestinian and Lebanese brethren.

The secretary general of the Muslim World League condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its brutal actions against the Palestinians and Lebanese. He said everyone is aware of and cannot ignore the destruction inflicted on the towns and villages as a result of the brutal war of annihilation carried out by Israel against part of our homeland, and the killing and bloodshed Israel commits also against disabled and defenseless elderly people, children and women, in disregard of international laws and norms.

He added that the Israeli enemy's invasion of Lebanon has spread fear and terror among the Palestinians and Lebanese, and has made thousands homeless and without food. He called on the Islamic world to unite its ranks and marshal its (?forces) to confront the Israeli enemy and Zionist plans.

MUBARAK RECFIVES 'URGENT' MESSAGE FROM REAGAN

JN301256 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received an urgent oral message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan at noon today in reply to his 25 June message concerning the situation in Beirut. The message was conveyed by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo in the presence of Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary.

MENA has learned that President Reagan stressed in his message the United States' intention to continue exerting intensive efforts concerning the situation and to create an adequate situation that will help overcome the crisis in a manner consolidating Lebanese sovereignty throughout Lebanon, safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and serve the cause of a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

GHALI TO MEET ARAB MINISTERS, PLO LEADERS

JN010827 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM says today that Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, will meet in Paris with Moroccan foreign minister M'hamed Boucetta. It adds that he may also meet with other Arab foreign ministers who will arrive in Paris from Tunis on their way to the Arab foreign ministers' conference in At-Ta'if.

The paper says Dr Ghali is scheduled to meet with former Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat. It also says a meeting is expected between Dr Ghali and PLO leaders in Paris with the aim of coordinating stands.

'ALI CONTACTS GHALI, PLO CAIRO REPRESENTATIVES

NC302012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 30 Jun (MENA) -- A MENA correspondent has learned that contacts were made today between Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is now in Paris, and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in Cairo.

It is worth noting that Kamal Hasan 'Ali is continuously making contacts with the PLO in Cairo.

Meets PLO Representatives

NC302206 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a lengthy meeting today with Dr Ahmad Sudqi ad-Dajani, Sa'id Kamal and Muhammad Subayh, members of the PLO office in Cairo.

During the meeting, they exchanged opinions on the present situation in light of the Israeli ultimatum to enter Beirut if the PLO does not withdraw tomorrow.

In tomorrow's edition, AL-AHRAM reports that the PLO has asked Egypt and other states to intervene to prevent the carrying out of the Israeli ultimatum, which readers the situation more complicated; that the PLO is holding talks with the legitimate Lebanese Government, that it will not abide by conditions imposed by Israel and that the presence of Palestinian forces in a host Arab state necessitates organization of the relationship between this state and the PLO Command.

KHALIL DISCUSSES LEBANON, RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

PM280913 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Interview granted by Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy leader of the Egyptian National Democratic Party, to unnamed ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The U.S. attitude toward recent events in Lebanon has caused great disgust in the Arab world. Would Egypt possibly, in the light of current developments, reconsider its relations with the United States because it has not condemned Israel and is backing the invasion?

[Answer] The United States is adopting a stand that is understood by everybody. I believe it has adopted this stand in understanding with the Soviets, the French and the Europeans at the official request of Lebanon. This is the truth. There is much evidence of this: Lebanon, the party against whom aggression is being committed, did not ask that the matter be raised in the Security Council. Lebanon also asked for the postponement of the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Tunis. On the other hand, the United States is pursuing a policy of refusing to condemn Israel at the United Nations, since this could lead to the suspension of its membership. So its attitude toward Israel's invasion of Lebanon is consistent with its declared policy. In the meantime we have seen contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union -- between Reagan and Brezhnev. We then heard the French Government's statements, which are extremely important, on the need to impose Lebanese sovereignty over Lebanon and for the legitimate government to take control before Lebanese presidential elections are held. What these statements mean is quite clear. This was followed by the U.S. intervention to secure a cease-fire and by Syria accepting the cease-fire.

Everybody has agreed on the liquidation of the Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon because in their view it is the only way to attain peace in the area. In fact the United States has not condemned Israel so the solution in the end will be American, by agreement with the parties concerned.

[Question] What is your evaluation of what is happening in Lebanon now in the light of the fact that, although the world, including the United States, expected the Israeli attack, it was surprised by its timing?

[Answer] Everybody was expecting the invasion. U.S. envoy Habib specially came to the area before Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai in order to ask [Israel] not to attack Lebanon so as not to hinder the withdrawal. Israel had long been preparing for this invasion and did not deny this. Its forces were concentrated and ready to enter at any moment. The attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador in London was an excuse to launch an all-out invasion.

[Question] What is Egypt's real view of the Lebanese crisis?

[Answer] From the beginning Egypt has asked that everybody take their hands off Lebanon. From the beginning we frankly said that Syria's entry into Lebanon was wrong and would involve Lebanon in wars, fragmentation and disasters. Egypt continuously asked that Syria withdraw and the Palestinians be subjected to Lebanese sovereignty. However, Egypt is not asking for this today because we cannot be a party to what is happening. The reason is that Lebanon, the principal and original party, did not ask Egypt for anything. Nor did Lebanon make any specific request to the United Nations. Therefore Lebanon has its own stand. I believe that when Sharon visited Lebanon there was agreement between Lebanon, Israel and the United States aimed at signing a peace agreement between Israel and Lebanon in the end.

[Question] But what about Egypt's attitude toward the call to partition Lebanon?

[Answer] Egypt opposes partitioning. We absolutely disapprove of the establishment of statelets in Lebanon because this will certainly not augur well for the area and, on the contrary, would be the beginning of the partitioning of the whole area. This would lead to what is called "balkanization" of the Middle East. We support allowing the Lebanese to deal with their own affairs and are opposed to partition.

[Question] Yet in its present state Lebanon, even if not partitioned, will become an extension of Israeli influence.

[Answer] I do not think Lebanon could become subject to Israeli influence. The Lebanese are distinguished by their dynamism and capability; they are capable of managing their own affairs. In the past their hands were tied because of the internal situation. I believe Lebanon can preserve its independence vis-a-vis Israel and will not become a state or mini-state under Israeli domination.

[Question] Despite Egypt's statements and denunciation of the invasion, it has not brought sufficient political pressure to bear on Israel, particularly since earlier Egypt said Arab matters are given priority over relations with Israel. The question now is why Egypt did not, for example, withdraw the Egyptian ambassador and freeze relations with Israel?

[Answer] Arab matters are indeed given priority. In fact, during the negotiations with Israel there was disagreement over Egypt's priorities. Egypt insisted on its commitment to the joint Arab defense pact. The Egyptian-Israeli agreement does not take priority over Egypt's commitments under the joint Arab defense pact. But when does the joint Arab defense pact become operative? There are two conditions that:

First, the state against which aggression is committed should ask for the assitance of the Arab countries.

Second -- a procedural step to put the agreement into effect -- all Arab countries should decide on the step to be taken to assist the state in question.

In other words, Egypt individually cannot implement the joint Arab defense pact. Egypt was not consulted when the Syrian deterrent forces entered Lebanon, nor was it consulted on PLO policy or on the cease-fire agreement between Israel and the Palestinians in July last year. Egypt is not being consulted now on all the arrangements being made in Lebanon. Therefore we cannot ask Egypt to voluntarily adopt a unilateral and individual stand.

[Question] Why did not Egypt act on its relations with Israel, such as withdrawing the ambassador and freezing relations?

[Answer] Egypt took constructive steps. As for the withdrawal of the ambassador, it is out of the question because it would be a negative, not a positive action. I wonder what the rejectionist states have done?

[Question] Is it still believed the Soviet Union should be kept away from the arena?

[Answer] As long as Camp David exists we adhere to it and call on the Palestinians to participate in the peace talks. But if they [presumably the Palestinians] were able to obtain a better plan, agreement in principle was reached, and Egypt was asked to agree, we would not hesitate provided all the parties concerned, including Israel, agreed on it. However, we will continue to adhere to Camp David as long as no such step has been taken.

NPUG URGES ANTI-U.S. LINE OVER LEBANON

PM291041 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "NPUG Official Spokesman: The Starting Point Must Be Against the United States"]

[Text] In an interview with a U.S. television network yesterday President Husni Mubarak said the U.S. image in the Arab world is not good. He said Israel's occupation of Lebanon and the continuation of this occupation will affect U.S. relations not only with Egypt but also with the entire Arab world. After emphasizing that the United States can impose what it likes on Lebanon, the president said if the United States took a long time to resolve the crisis resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, then it would stand to lose much here. The president rejected the idea of deploying U.S. forces in Lebanon.

The National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] Party notes with satisfaction this stance which very clearly holds the United States responsible for the continuing Israeli occupation of Lebanon. The party stresses that Israel would not have been able to invade Lebanon had it not been for the full military, economic and political support provided by the Reagan administration with the aim of completely liquidating the Palestinian Resistance, taking Lebanon out of the Arab arena and imposing complete Israeli control on the entire Arab region. President Mubarak was very clear when he said he did not, under the circumstances, have the impression that Israel intended to honor its commitments under the Camp David agreement on autonomy. He declared that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon makes it difficult to hold autonomy negotiations at present. The time has come for an open admission of Israel's ambitions and colonialist role in the Arab region, or an acknowledgment of the danger of the illusion that it is possible to live with it in peace.

While supporting President Husni Mubarak's rejection of any attempt to deploy U.S. forces in Lebanon, the NPUG emphasizes that any move under the present circumstances must be directed against the United States in particular.

The Arabs now at least have the means to fight Israel.

AL-AHALI SCORES NDP POLICIES ON LEBANON

PM281505 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "Israel's Objectives and the Attitude of the Ruling Party"]

[Text] After U.S. envoy Philip Habib's extensive tours the American-Israeli plan became clear, and the positions of the various Arab sides became even clearer.

The Palestinian position is quite clear. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and George Habash have declared: "We will stand fast, fight and resist, and we will triumph." At the same time the Palestinian Revolution has, without prejudicing its principles, made certain concessions to spare Beirut and its inhabitants destruction, death and annihilation.

That leaves the Arab attitudes and, of particular concern to us, the Egyptian attitude. All the Egyptian parties, popular forces and organizations, and masses, ranging from the extreme right to the extreme left, have taken a coordinated stand expressed in statements issued by the various parties and by the Higher National Committee for the Support of the Palestinian and Lebanese People.

Against this unanimous position, some leaders of the ruling National Democratic Party [NDP] have adopted a different position. Fikri Makram 'Ubayd is opposed to the NDP's participation in the national committee, which is still only an idea being considered by the leaders of the various parties. The government newspapers have elected to call it the opposition committee. The prime minister and NDP secretary general has rejected the call made by vast Egyptian masses urging very modest steps against the Israeli invasion such as recalling the Egyptian ambassador and suspending the normalization process. In an interview with AKHBAR AL-YAWM, NDP Deputy Leader Mustafa Khalil said the Palestinians were to blame for the Israeli invasion, because of mistakes they committed. He repeated the U.S.-Israeli terms and objectives of the invasion, especially the call for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon and for the Palestinians to agree to negotiate with Israel on the basis of the Camp David agreements. Finally there was the declaration that a Palestinian government would be accepted in Cairo provided it confined its activity to the political field and did not engage in military operations. This position contradicts even what President Husni Mubarak himself had said, to the effect that we would never accept anything not acceptable to the Palestinian Revolution. It means that everything the government says about support and condemnation is mere talk. Disarming the Palestinian Revolution ultimately means the liquidation of the revolution and the cause.

Our party will continue to adhere to the position to which it has always committed itself, namely that we accept what the PLO accepts and reject what the PLO rejects in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AL-AHALI CRITICIZES 'ALI PRO-U.S. STATEMENT

PM290745 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 23 Jun 82 p 2

[F.J. article: "Our Foreign Policy -- The President's Men"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak was speaking for the vast majority of Egyptians and Arabs when he told a U.S. television network that the U.S. attitude toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is extremely poor.

Every Egyptian citizen has the right to disagree with the president when he speaks as president or the republic or leader of the National Democratic Party, but no government minister of presidential aide has a right to openly disagree with him and to continue to occupy his post as if nothing happened. This does not mean we are accusing one of the president's men of taking a stance totally opposed to that of the government, or defending such a stance. In fact, we did not attend the press conference held by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Washington during his official visit to the United States a few days ago. However, VOA reported the following on the evening of 15 June: "Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has rejected the claim by some Arabs that the U.S. attitude toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is one of indifference, if not collusion. He sa'' that, like Egypt, the United States has geared its efforts from the very beginning toward achieving a cease-fire. He added that the Egyptian and U.S. positions on Lebanon are almost identical."

It is true that our own press did not even mention this version, but it is regrettable to say that our press is not an authority on the truth. Anyway, what VOA attributes to an Egyptian official is usually not open to doubt. What makes one really wonder, and perhaps more than just wonder, is the fact that, to the best of our knowledge, no one in the whole wide world has been able to defend the position of the United States, which has participated with the Israelis -- through arms, collusion and planning -- in the biggest massacre of two Arab peoples, namely the Palestinians and the Lebanese. The U.S. strategic allies in Western Europe and elsewhere were among the first to condemn the U.S. attitude. So, can anyone imagine an Egyptian official "accusing" his own country of adopting the same attitude as that of the Arab nation's worst enemy? Does Egypt have more than one government representing it? We cannot say anything categorically on this matter. Only the foreign minister can deny VOA's "fabrications" or confirm them by remaining silent.

INTERNATIONAL FORCE PROPOSED FOR IRAN BORDER

JN301802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) -- Iraq has proposed that a formation of forces from either the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement or the Islamic Conference Organization member countries be stationed on the borders that separate the Iraqi and Iranian forces to make sure the Iraqi forces have withdrawn and to safeguard the cease-fire.

This came in a comment by a Foreign Ministry spokesman this evening in reply to the Iranian Foreign Ministry's statement yesterday claiming the Iraqi forces are not adhering to the cease-fire and they continue to occupy strategic positions in Iran.

The spokesman stressed that the Iraqi forces have fully withdrawn from all the Iranian positions. He added that if the Tehran government's claim that the war continues because the Iraqi forces have not withdrawn, then the Tehran government can do nothing but accept the above proposal. He said: We announce in advance that Iran's rejection of this proposal means it is determined to continue the war despite the fact that all its false pretexts are falling one after another.

The spokesman referred to the statement issued by the Revolution Command Council on 10 June on Iraq's readiness to cease fire. He stressed that the Iraqi forces have accurately adhered to the content of this statement and since that date have not carried out any military activity other than in reply to the Iranian provocations against our forces. He explained that the Tehran government rejected the Iraqi proposal for the establishment of a fact-finding committee because it knows it is the party that will be denounced.

The spokesman pointed out that Islamic public opinion and public opinion in nonaligned countries and in the world at large no longer ignores the fact that the principled and responsible stands Iraq has adopted and carried out faithfully and accurately have fully exposed the nature of the Iranian regime and its aggressive and expansionist designs. He said: These stands have also emphasized a fact which we have been repeating: The Iranian regime fabricates one false pretext after another to prolong the war against Iraq, proceeding from racist and expansionist objectives and designs, to divert the Iranian peoples' attention from the tragedies and setbacks they have suffered under its rule and because it has completely failed to deal with the political and social problems in Iran. Concluding his comment, the spokesman said all this makes the Iranian regime wary of peace and stability which would put it to a difficult test which it knows it cannot face.

The following is the text of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement:

A statement issued by the Iranian Foreign Ministry said Iran would continue the war against Iraq until what it terms Iraqi firing against Iran stops. The statement also alleged that Iraqi forces were still occupying strategic positions in Iran and repeated Iranian allegations that Iraq had started the war.

In view of this, the Iraqi Government would like to make clear the following points:

1. Iraq categorically affirms that Iraqi forces have completely withdrawn from all Iranian positions and denies Iran's allegations in this regard.

2. In the statement issued by the Iraqi Revolution Command Council on 10 June 1982, Iraq declared its readiness to cease fire if Iran adhered to a cease-fire. The Iraqi forces have carefully adhered to this decision and have not carried out any military activities since 10 June 1982 except to answer Iranian provocations and shelling of our military and civilian targets. Several Iraqi military communiques have denied all recent Iranian allegations about alleged operations by the Iraqi air and land forces.

3. As for the responsibility for starting the aggression and war, the Iraqi Government has always demanded and is still demanding the formation of a factfinding committee from the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization or the Nonaligned Movement to determine which side started the aggression and war. The Tehran government has rejected this proposal because it knows that it was the aggressor.

4. The Iraqi Government calls for a formation of forces from either the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement or the Islamic Conference Organization member countries to be stationed on the borders that separate the Iraqi and Iranian forces to make sure the Iraqi forces have withdrawn and to safeguard the cease-fire. Thus, Iran's allegations would be unfounded and it would have to accept this proposals. We declare in advance that Iran's rejection of this proposal would mean it was determined to continue the war despite the fact that its false pretexts are falling one after another.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman said it was now clear to the Islamic public opinion, the nonaligned states and the whole world that the principled and responsible stands which have been carefully and sincerely adopted and applied by Iraq have completely revealed the true nature of the Iranian regime and its aggressive and expansionist designs. The Iraqi stands have confirmed a fact which we always pointed out, namely, that the Iranian regime has been creating false pretexts to prolong the war with Iraq prompted by expansionist and racist aims and intentions to divert the attention of the Iranian people from the disasters and calamities which have befallen them under the regime, to cover up their crimes against the people of Iran and to hide their complete failure to tackle the social, economic and political problems in Iran. This makes the regime afraid of peace and stability which would put it to a difficult test which it know it cannot face.

MILITARY: WITHDRAWAL FROM IRAN 'VERY ORGANIZED'

JN301543 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) -- An Iraqi military source has stated that our military units withdrawal from the Iranian territories took place in a very organized manner, in accordance with their orders and directives.

The source added that the withdrawal from Iranian villages, cities and territories was carried out by our units efficiently and capably despite the enemy's aborted attempts to influence it by having some of its groups engage our units. The enemy, however, failed to achieve its objectives since our valiant units fully completed their withdrawal under normal circumstances. The source said the Iraqi units are now stationed in their new positions with firmness and pride and enjoy very solid positions.

The source ridiculed Iranian claims that the Iranian forces had collected the ammunition and hardware that were left behind by the Iraqi forces after their withdrawal. The military source added that the Iranian forces know very well that they did not find anything. He added that the false claims by the Iranian regime and the fabricated statements of its cadres can no longer deceive the Iranian peoples and Arab and world public opinion and that they are met with ridicule.

COMMUNIQUE 759: 6 IRANIANS, 1 IRAQI KILLED

JN301612 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) -- Six Iranian soldiers were killed and many were wounded while Iraqi forces lost one martyr.

A communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening said Iranian forces this morning shelled residential quarters and vital installations in Basra with heavy artillery, inflicting some losses and damage on them.

Communique No 759 stressed that the Iraqi forces would remain loyal to the principles of defending the people's achievements and that they are fully ready to deal with any eventuality. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces, which have confronted the Iranian aggression and prevented the enemy from achieving its hostile designs of harming our sovereignty and dignity, will remain, God willing, loyal to the principles of the party and the revolution and to the achievements of the masses, thus responding to the call of justice and national and pan-Arab duty, and will be fully ready to deal with any eventuality.

Yesterday evening and today, the Iranian enemy sent groups of its elements toward our forward positions. Our units confronted them and struck them with all kinds of weapons. Known enemy losses amount to six killed and many wounded.

As for our sacrifices, they amount to one martyr.

At 0530 this morning, the enemy shelled residential quarters and vital installations in Basra with heavy artillery. The shelling continued until 0740, inflicting some losses and damage on them.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1982

RCC MEMBERS, NEW MINISTERS SWORN IN 30 JUNE

JN301125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) -- Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf was sworn in today before President Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] chairman, on assuming his new post as member of the RCC. The ceremony was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC members and the secretary of the presidential office and RCC secretary general.

Several ministers were also sworn in today before President Saddam Husayn on assuming their new posts. Those sworn in before the president were Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, minister of light industries; Subhi Yasin Khudayr, minister of industry and minerals; Qasim Ahmad Taqi, minister of oil; 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim al-Asadi, minister of transport and communications; Dr Sadiq Hamid 'Allush, minister of health; and 'Abdallah Fadil, minister of awqaf and religious affairs.

The ceremony was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC members and the secretary of the presidential office and RCC secretary general.

Many RCC decisions and republican decrees were issued on Monday appointing the RCC members and 10 new ministers.

BA'TH PARTY REGIONAL CONGRESS STATEMENT

JN281345 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1828 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Statement issued by Ninth Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party held in Baghdad 24-27 June -- read by an unidentified speaker in a live hookup with Baghdad Voice of the Masses and Iraqi television]

[Text] The Ninth Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party was held in Baghdad from 24 to 27 June. The congress was opened by Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Regional Command. In an instructive speech, Comrade Saddam Husayn addressed the conferees saying: In this session, and in view of the special circumstances experienced by the revolution and great Iraq today and the series of special tests you have overcome, you are generally and rightly considered our party's vanguard and our great people's warriors, the living conscience, the sleepless eyes and the loud and clear voice.

Comrade Saddam Husayn then said: On the occasion of the convocation of this congress, I greet the comrade members of the regional congress, express my pleasure at the convocation of this congress and extend my cordial congratulations to the comrades who won the confidence of their comrades in the lower party ranks so as to represent the party's conscience and ideology at this congress. I am hopeful and confident you will be worthy of this great confidence and of the direct and indirect historical responsibilities placed in your hands. I believe these responsibilities are in the right hands and there is a feeling of confidence and reassurance that you will perform your duties correctly.

Speaking on the choice of leaderships through elections, comrade leader Saddam Husayn said: The choice must fall on those who are known for their solid struggle and absolute faith in principles and the people.

Leader Saddam specified the conditions he considers essential in selecting the regional command members. These conditions are:

1. Great courage in adversities. By courage, I mean the ability to make courageous decisions based on absolute faith in the cause of the party and the people regardless of any confusion that may occur.

2. Absolute modesty in everything over and above the needs of a balanced life and legitimate future requirements for the Ba'thist struggler and his family.

3. Faith and desire to persevere in applying principles from his position in the party, government and society. Thus conventional supervision becomes essential for party ranks below the higher leadership and not for the members of the higher leadership, who must follow these rules not because they are supervised by the secretary of the Regional Command, but because Ba'thist conscience and the honor and responsibility of the leadership govern their behavior at all times and under all circumstances. Thus, the secretary of the Regional Command can devote himself to his strategic, leadership and cultural role and other responsibilities.

4. Absolute faith in the independence of the country and the party so as to protect our revolutionary experiment from the intervention and evils of Arab and foreign currents.

5. Facing international ideologies with strong faith and personality and considering the party's ideology as the only basis for the life in which the Ba'thist believes and the only basis on which matters are judged.

The comrade leader then told the conferees: Dear comrades, your party and revolution have given to the people, homeland and nation what no other revolutionary experiment has given in such a short period of time. Still, we must point out that the enemies of the revolution and the party succeeded in the previous phase in influencing some Iraqis, including students and workers, who have enjoyed the benefits of the revolution. The enemies have included them in their ranks. I know the regional and international forces which work against the revolution. I also know the reasons why all these forces compete with one another to pounce on the revolution.

I know that if we reconsider the reasons which make these forces work against the party and the revolution, we will be abandoning our principled stands and the interests of our great people, a matter to which we will not give the slightest thought. Still, I believe that had we acted in the desirable manner and had we, at all levels of the party, thought correctly, we would have foiled all hostile plans, and the enemies would have influenced fewer deviationist elements, especially from circles which are supposed to be fully supportive of the party and revolution.

The revolution and the party have given to the people what the people themselves could not dream of in such a short period of time. Therefore, what do the counterrevolutionary forces say to certain public circles so as to win them to their side? Do they tell them: Come and work with us against the revolution, which has fed the hungry, clothed the naked and provided social security to every person, including orphans, widows, the disabled, retarded and the aged?

The revolution and its leadership have studied the social life and living conditions of the people in detail, promulgated laws and introduced the social security system. The revolution has given humanitarian attention to the rights of workers, peasants and soldiers and has also considered the rights of women and their social and legal status. It has also paid attention to the requirements of the family, including mother and child care.

The revolution has built a strong and prosperous Iraq. Our country occupies a notable position in the Arab and international arenas. The revolution has made great achievements -- nationalization, autonomy, the national front and great progress in education, culture and in all other fields.

If this is indeed the case, the enemies' success in winning over certain elements, which, from the revolutionary and technical point ought to be strong supporters of the revolution, indicated a fault in the party organ responsible for that particular sector of the population. The fault exists in the inability of certain party officials to uphold the party's principles and ideologies, express the party's principles methodically and to reveal to public circles and lower party ranks the methods used by the enemies.

The method used by our enemies during this phase is to project old and outdated social and religious customs and concepts. They play on people's feeings on such matters so as to provoke a counterrevolution. These methods are characterized by dishonesty, charlatanry and lies and are based on the requirements and aims of psychological warfare. We must fight the enemies by closely cooperating with the masses, revealing the methods used by the enemies, placing all the information and facts before the people and singling out the enemies and exposing their aims by direct or indirect means. The most effective means must be used in revealing the enemies.

The most important thing to do first is to protect our families, friends and relatives from the influence of counterrevolutionary trends. This must be one of the basic duties of struggle. Thus, we will have protected this sector of the population from negative influence and, at the same time, turned it into an effective instrument for enlightening and protecting the nation on a large scale. This will block the way to enemy propaganda against the revolution.

What is required now is for the party organization, which now covers every corner of Iraq, to truly believe in its principles and express these principles in actions which know no weakness or hesitation. In order to guarantee this party line, our basic standards for judging devotion to work and ideology must be based on the fact that party officials in government departments must function objectively, equitably and competently. They must apply the programs, laws and directives entrusted to them seriously and carefully. Antiparty and lazy elements must be weeded out and the level of devotion and competence in party circles must increase with time. If this is not achieved, then we must consider the party members concerned insincere, or at least incompetent. In such cases, it will be necessary to replace them by more competent persons. But if they are insincere, then they must be made to account for their acts.

In party responsibilities, we must judge party officials in the provinces and other administrative areas in light of the reduction in the number of revolution and party enemies and the negative circles among the public in every area and, by the same token, in the increase of the masses' enthusiasm for the revolution and the party and their ideological and moral maturity in accordance with the party principles and standards at every phase.

We are using these concepts out of our awareness that the Iraqis have become homogenous socially and psychologically, or are now very close to one another. Therefore, if loyalty to the party varies greatly from area to area and town to town, then the fault will be in the party organization in that area or town.

These are the concepts which we must consider when tackling the various manifestations in society; when performing our revolutionary duties in building the state, the party and society, when facing the enemies and when judging party members, the people and friends. These are also the concepts which I shall consider when dealing with every comrade in every responsible post.

Comrades, You may know that the difficulties facing the revolution are extraordinary. This is true and expected because the revolution led by the party is not ordinary by the standards of many people. Therefore, the men who are honored with shouldering the responsibility of leadership in this revolution should also be extraordinary. We are dutybound to compete for this lofty honor by sacrifice, perseverence and inexhaustible patience. The revolution [words indistinct] can create men who care for the perpetuation and prosperity of its offers and who are capable of defending it at all times and places.

Comrades, if your revolution had not encountered the difficulties which cropped up, how do you imagine your relationship with the people, with yourselves and your principles would be? [Words indistinct] will be transformed into a regime. You would have then felt strange in your relationship with them. The people would have felt strange in their relationship with it as well. Disappointment would loom and hope would be lost among those few who believe in the need for the continuation of the revolution within criteria and concepts from which it emerged and among those many who are spoiled by the traditional life, which is full of falsehood, decadence and social corruption. The revolution would have changed into a regime and this regime would have had its own men. The men of the revoluton would then be divided into those maintaining their sense of revolution, rejecting an alternative to the revolution, and those who feel incapable of farsightedness and action, who give in to an alternative system and become part of it. Thus, the revolution would lose its historical role and the masses would lose their broad hopes. Those who might want to continue the march along the path of the revolution would have to again start the life of struggle by means of our party or by any other means. Could our party have achieved a revolution like that of July if our party had not faced a difficult struggle in the first stages of its inception, or would it have changed into another party, completely different from that we have known and joined?

In this way, comrades, the broad base of the Ba'thist strugglers and the people's sons who enjoy the conditions and circumstances of secret work expanded. Accordingly, today there are thousands and thousands of strugglers, whereas before there were only hundreds. The difficulties which have faced the revolution, headed by the second Al-Qadisiyah, have solved the problem posed by the choice between a desire to expand the party's base and a fear that the expansion might turn into a burden for the party and into a field for infiltration aimed at killing it from inside. These difficult circumstances have played a special educational and militant role in building the party and people in a dependable way that guarantees the present and future.

The cavaliers and builders among the people's ranks, who were hardened by difficulties, have increased in number. These difficulties have increased their solidarity, enlightenment and extraordinary capability of giving and sacrificing. Had this not happened, the main body of the party formed after the revolution would have been crushed or would have deviated from the right course.

After the revolution, particularly in the last few years, the party faced a very serious state: Could it keep itself small with specific additions from the people, isolating it from the people, making them for various reasons and motives the target of hostile trends? This would have been suicidal for the reasons we have mentioned and other reasons related to the expansion of the party's tasks in the state and society, in addition to the continuous human need for innovation which requires enlargement of the party on the other hand, could it open itself to the people and expand without suffering from circumstances, tasks and difficulties in revolutionary work which enrich the criteria of sincerity, expedite the building of a faithful personality and strengthen and deepen the base of new traditions. This would have created a cancerous growth and special suicide. Thus, the war, which is one of the most difficult cases facing the revolution, has appeared incidentally to be an inevitable requirement and means not only to defend Iraq against the invaders but also to build a greater Iraq in accordance with the concepts of the party and revolution and the need to expand the base of Ba'thist strugglers, deepen the people's awareness of their historical responsibilities and increase their patience and faith in the march after they have been baptized with blood in defense of the revolution and its principles. Thus, the sacrifices we have offered in this valiant battle are but a small ransom for us in comparison with what Iraq and the revolution could have lost if had we surrendered to the state of decadence, submission and nonconfrontation of difficult challenges.

Concluding his speech, leader Saddam Husayn said: Comrades, I am one who believes that a faithful person who possesses an enlightened, solid will can do everything but what is up to God. Therefore, I believe we will realize our objectives, God willing. I also believe our enemies will fall one after the other and all intrigues concocted against Iraq and the march will be crushed as previous intrigues were crushed. I believe our great people under the leadership of our militant party will triumph in this battle and in every future battle for the sake of a new life, God willing. Lastly, I wish you success in your honorable militant mission and your historical role in this congress. I also confidently hope that, after this congress, you will continue your militant tasks, each in his own position, faithfully, patiently and with high principles. May God grant you success. May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

At the conclusion of comrade leader Saddam Husayn's speech, which was received with the applause and admiration of the comrade conferees, the comrade secretary of the Regional Command called on the congress to elect the chairman and the chairmanship committee. Comrade 'Izzat Ibrahim was elected chairman of the congress, Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan was elected deputy chairman of the congress and a chairmanship committee was also elected.

The congress began its proceedings by confirming its members and went on to discuss the Regional Command's comprehensive central political report. The report, which consists of an introduction and eight chapters, dealt with the fundamental national and pan-Arab issues such as the party and domestic revolution experiment in the period which separated the Regional Command's eighth and ninth congresses, the national and democratic experiment changes, the experiment of comprehensive development and socialist construction and that of the social and educational changes.

The report centered particularly on the national and pan-Arab battle being fought by our people and country against the Iranian aggression, the Zionist-international alliance behind it and the traitors who support it and carry Arab nationality. The report also dealt in a concentrated intellectual and political way with the attempts by certain suspect circles to use religion as a mask to cover the conspiracy against pan-Arabism and the Arab revolutonary movement. The report also dealt with pan-Arab relations and issues and international relations and issues.

During its profound and extensive discussions of the political report which was prepared by the party leadership, the congress emphasized the profound and mature character of the report. The report contained, in an accurate and comprehensive way, the basic elements of the previous experiment which took place in the period between the eighth Regional Command congress and the current one. The report pointed out, through the courage and objective integrity of the Ba'thist strugglers, the negative results and mistakes which took place during that stage. The report also pointed out, in a clear and objective way, the prominent successes and complete progress which were achieved in the years between the two congresses.

The congress praised the enlightened, sincere and responsible adherence to the program prepared by the eighth regional congress as expressed in the political report issued by that congress. This is considered a distinctive and advanced state in the Arab revolution movement.

The congress also praised the ethical revolutionary course of the party leadership headed by leader Saddam Husayn during the previous stage in absorbing the new developments, changes and facts, matching them with the revolutionary program approved by the eighth congress and achieving a mature result which reinforces the revolutionary march and its basic aims.

This course confirms the party's true, deep-rooted and principled line and the vanguard experiment in Iraq. It provides an excellent example of the vital and effective link between theory and practice and represents a vanguard example in the Arab revolutionary movement and, in fact, the revolutionary movement in the Third World.

During its discussion of the section pertaining to the experiment of the party and revolution, the congress asserted and praised the ethical leading role of comrade leader Saddam Husayn in rebuilding the party following its setback 18 November 1963. The congress also praised his historic success in leading the party during those difficult and complicated circumstances and during the terrorization and persecution of the party and the national forces until the party's march succeeded in the 17-30 July 1968 revolution.

The congress praised struggler Saddam Husayn's decisive and historic role in planning and implementing the revolution, particularly his revolutionary and decisive role in leading the 30 July 1968 uprising. This uprising is considered to be the effective and deep-rooted beginning for the giant march of the revolution led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The report also praised leader Saddam Husayn's role in commanding the march of the revolution, strengthening the revolution and emphasizing its principled, national, pan-Arab, socialist, democratic and revolutionary line. The report also praised his distinguished ability and immense courage in confronting the numerous conspiracies which threatened the party and the revolution planned by colonialist-Zionist-reactionary circles as well as all the enemy dregs and conspirators.

The congress also praised comrade leader Saddam Husayn's rare ability to plan, design and implement all the party's and revolution's prominent successes and the great benefits which characterized the 17-30 July revolution. The successes include: liquidation of networks of agents and espionage; elimination of the agents from the national scene; strengthening of national unity according to the 11 March 1970 statement; and peaceful and democratic settlement of the Kurdish issue. The Kurdish settlement was completed on 11 March 1974 with the implementation of self-rule, the establishment of the Progressive National and Patriotic Front and the immortal battle of nationalization. During that great battle, Iraq liberated itself from the domination of foreign monopolies, achieved a mature economic independence and took control of its national wealth with which its people live in prosperity.

The congress praised leader Saddam Husayn's creative leadership in designing and implementing the comprehensive development plan and socialist construction as well as his creative role in drafting and promoting the working plan covering all spheres of life and seriously contributing to transforming a backward and poor Iraq into prosperous, developed and creative country in all fields.

The congress highlighted leader Saddam Husayn's prominent role in designing the principled, wise and influential leadership of the party and the revolution and leading them through the theaters of national struggle and his role of entrenching new national, principled and practical concepts in inter-Arab relations in order to secure the requirements of the nation's renaissance and its capabilities to face the Zionist threat and colonialist designs as well as all the plots of enemies and expansionsists.

The congress particularly praised the continued significant progress which has been achieved in various aspects of life in the country since Comrade Saddam Husayn assumed the official leadership of the party and the revolution on 17 July 1979. This era has been characterized by brilliant experiences, by clear and strong self-expression and by influential and quick implementation of the party's resolutions, objectives and ideas.

The report noted that Zionist and colonialist circles, the old and new regimes in Tehran as well as all other powers hostile to Iraq and the Arab nation's progress had tried to defame and endanger the life of the historic leader Saddam Husayn who is now, during this critical stage of Iraq's history, shouldering the duty of an indispensable leader. This fact, which we have experienced throughout the past 14 years of struggle against all forms and types of plots, intrigues by Zionism, colonialism and all the nation's enemies, suspects and agents, helps us more than ever before to strongly rally around the leadership of militant Saddam Husayn, who is a symbol of freedom, independence, pride, integrity and a hope for a better, brighter future for Iraq and the Arab nation. This fact also urges us to continue to march behind the banner Saddam Husayn is raising with all possible devotion, self-denial and courage for the sake of the people and the nation.

While discussing the special chapter of the national and democratic missions, the congress praised the leadership's concern with applying the comprehensive national and democratic program as defined by the eight regional congress' political report. The congress also highlighted the prominent success achieved by the party and the popular masses in further strengthening the pillars of national independence according to the firm, logical basis set up by the eighth congress, whose soundness has been proved by various events and experiences that have faced the revolution during the past stage.

Iraq is distinguished by the fact that it has completed an independence unprecedented in the whole Third World. Iraq's political independence is not in terms of just a group of institutions and formulas, as is the case in many other countries, but is solid and firm, with genuine components.

The revolution has been able to remain steadfast in the face of all sorts of plots and pressures aimed against Iraq's independence and free, strong will. The congress highly praised the success achieved in further promoting the country's economic independence. Iraq today, under the most critical of circumstances, possesses the strongest possible factors to protect its economic independence and, consequently, to further strengthen its political independence so it can bring about its pan-Arab and national objectives in accordance with its own free will.

The congress hailed the comprehensive success of further consolidating the country's national unity and of peacefully and democratically solving the Kurdish issue.

National unity has become a strong and our people's autonomy in the Kurdistan area has also become genuine, and creative, contributing to the enrichment of the national experience and strengthening the bonds of national unity. The plots and intrigues of different colonialist, Zionist and other circles, those of some traitor Arab rulers who have lost all sense of pan-Arab responsibility and those of the racist, expansionist and suspect Tehran rulers that attempt to harm this great success founder on the strong rock of national unity and faith in a free, independent, prosperous and lofty Iraq. The Iraqis' efforts will continue to rally around the banners of leader Saddam Husayn in order to further promote social and national accomplishments and achieve the people's freedom and prosperity.

The political report dealt with the sincere and constructive efforts demonstrated by the party's leadership to establish the progressive national and patriotic front which includes all the national powers and parties within a national framework in order to effectively and sincerely contribute to the protection of national independence and sovereignty and the defense of the socialist and democratic accomplishments of the revolution under the creative and revolutionary leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the designer of the revolution and the leader of its march.

The report also tackled the plots and intrigues that have been woven by certain circles hostile to the revolution's march, stemming from their malice, selfishness, personal interests hostile to those of the people and the homeland, disavowal of the homeland's supreme national interests, subservient policies and stands and moves within the enemies' camp which serves the aims of colonialism, Zionism and the reactionary, backward and suspect regime in Iran.

The report underlined the party's firmness and depth of faith regarding the experience of the Progressive National and Patriotic Front and its continued shouldering of its national duties within a framework of sincere, joint, constructive action to further entrench the revolutionary march, which isolates all the parties that have refrained from taking part in this positive national experience.

The report then dealt with the experience of democratic changes between the eighth and ninth regional congresses. It pointed to the difficulties that faced these changes, difficulties that were self-generated and subjective. The report outlined the party's persisting struggle to face these difficulties with the faithfulness of revolutionaries and the accuracy of responsible leadership to create the necessary circumstances to ensure the progress of the march.

The report indicated the distinctive experiment of establishing the National Council -- an experiment which was considered a true, comprehensive and democratic referendum in accordance with the trend of the party, revolution and command on the basis of this experiment's growth and development. The report also indicated the importance of the development of the formula of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region Legislative Council through holding elections, something which consolidated the democratic practice in the country and enriched the autonomy experiment.

The congress stressed the party's profound and sincere desire to deepen the democratic experience, particularly that of the National Council. It also stressed the desire to develop the people's councils [words indistinct] laws, legislations and traditions which secure their effective participation in building the homeland as well as enlightened, creative popular participation in all political, social, economic and other fields of the revolutionary march.

The report contained a special chapter on development and socialist construction. The congress stressed that the march of development and socialist construction had made great strides during the period between the eighth and ninth congresses. Iraq has been decisively and comprehensively transformed into a new state, characterized by progress, development and splendor. Very great strides have been made in laying the foundation of national industry. Large agricultural and irrigation projects have been established. Public service projects such as roads, bridges and other installations increased on a large scale. Great efforts were also exerted to build houses and provide the people with suitable housing through direct state intervention by encouraging cooperative societies, facilitating loans and distributing land to citizens free of charge or at token prices. This is in addition to other measures.

During the recent period, the revolution achieved great successes in providing citizens with commodities, developing local trade, regulating pricing and backing essential commodities consumed on a large scale. The congress also indicated the horizontal and vertical development of health, education, roads, transportation, municipal and all other services, a development which is basic to consolidating the foundations of the development process and socialist construction. The development of these services is also basic to ensuring prosperity and happiness for the people.

The political report also stressed that the main aim [words indistinct] protect them from exploitation. In light of the socialist work theory which was formulated by comrade struggler Saddam Husayn during past years, the report dealt with the ideological issues concerning the socialist edifice, the party's socialist experiment, the 17-30 July revolution experiment and the defined and clear relationship between the tasks of the socialist sector's and those of the private sector, whose duties and tasks were defined within the framework of the socialist sector in a sound and collective manner that contributes to reactivating and developing the economic process in the country and to building a happy society that feels satisfaction and meets human needs without contradiction among its elements. Such a process is in harmony with the process of socialist construction through creative and sound choice and with the main target of protecting man from exploitation and respecting his freedom of choice.

The congress stressed the need to move ahead sincerely, industriously and actively toward socialist construction in all fields. It also stressed the need for a principled and enlightened commitment to socialist principles and ethics for the sake of serving the people, raising their living standards, giving free rein to the people's creative talents and potential and freeing them from all restrictions hampering their material and moral progress.

The report particularly stressed the need to develop creative work and practical and scientific measures in order to increase and develop production in the industrial, agricultural, commercial and service fields of the socialist sector, turning this sector into an example of faithful, productive and developing work. It also stressed the need for scientific and patient work to carry on the hard work of comprehensive development and enhancement of the experiment which characterized the 17-30 July revolution -- a development experiment which became an example followed by others highlighted with admiration and appreciation in the Arab homeland, the Third World countries and several international circles.

The giant steps we have undertaken along the path of building the new Iraq -- steps which make us proud of them -- require us to continue work, construction and development. Our aspirations are great and our glorious and brilliant history calls on us to turn our country into a minaret of knowledge, progress and civilization. Our pan-Arab duties and our highly-esteemed rank within the nation require us to carry on with this noble and great historical mission.

The report also dealt with the social and cultural transformations which are closely linked with the socialist transformations and the development plan. It stressed that the revolution, which is led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, aims not only at material development of the individual and society, but also at the development of the individual and society in all fields to create a new individual and a new society that are free, progressive, self-confident, fortified against enemies and hostile trends and prepared to sacrifice and give for the people, the nation and principles.

The report indicated the prominent development which has taken place in education, particularly compulsory education. It also praised the comprehensive national campaign against illiteracy, considered one of the most prominent achievements of the revolution. The report also referred to the developments which have taken place in culture, information and arts in keeping with the objectives defined by the eighth regional congress and the need to move ahead along this path due to the importance of this sector and its effective role in building the new individual, society and civilization.

The report underlined the special efforts exerted by the party and the revolution to organize the youth and establish the organizations of vanguards and youth as well as these organizations' leading and prominent contribution to the new life introduced by the revolution. The accomplishments achieved in this field constitute a significant advanced phenomenon in the experience of the Arab revolution as well as the experiences of numerous Third World states.

The report indicated the special role played by the party and the revolution to free women, further improve their living, cultural and social conditions and promote their creative and constructive contribution to the new revolutionary society, the society of freedom, justice and progress. Iraqi women are steadily advancing toward the new life. They are increasingly participating in the revolutionary march, development plan and comprehensive process of developing the country in all spheres.

The report particularly outlined the women's prominent role in the battle against the Iranian aggression. For the first time in the nation's modern history, women have undertaken a large-scale, long-term role in battle stemming from their special social status. This has been manifested in their leading role in spreading zeal, strengthening the fighters' patience and providing the necessary services in battle, even showing readiness to take part in this battle which is being waged to defend the homeland and the revolution's accomplishments.

The report also indicated the extensive deep change in the field of drafting new laws which express the revolution's national and socialist concepts as well as the other concepts of justice and right in which the revolution believes, particularly the great Islamic message. The revolution has adopted a great number of laws in various fields. It is, thus, possible for the revolution to move far forward in formulating and establishing its legal charter.

In a detailed chapter, the report tackled the national and pan-Arab battle Iraq is waging against the Iranian aggression. The report explained, within a historical framework, the nature of Persian greed toward Iraq and the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, greed that has been manifested in different forms and has always constituted a threat to the sovereignty, security and civilization of Iraq and this part of the Arab homeland. This greed has been manifested in new forms in the modern era during the reign of the former shah who plotted against Iraq and paralyzed its national and pan-Arab potentials through his direct conspiracies and his backing of the reactionary and agent rebellion in the northern part of the homeland, a rebellion which was closely tied to Zionism and colonialism. This greed has also been expressed in a dangerous manner through charlatanry and deception during the Khomeyni era, this Khomeyni who was brought to power by international currents plotting against pan-Arabism and Arab existence in order to carry out vicious designs.

With an accurate diagnosis, the report indicated that Khomeyni has employed religion as a false cover and that he has been directly or indirectly backed by Zionist and colonialist circles as well as by all those who are greedy for Arab land in order to implement the biggest and most dangerous plot against the Arab nation, instigate sedition, disturbances and backward and corrupted ideas which will definitely lead, if the plot is successful, to the fragmentation of the Arab countries and to the creation of entities and communities that will continue to fight among themselves and, thus remain under Zionist and Iranian influence as well as that of other greedy foreign powers.

The report carefully examined the history of relations with Iran before and after the Khomeyni regime assumed power and this suspect regime adopted hostile stands toward the party and the revolution even during the struggle against the shah when the [Iraqi] revolution was backing the Iranian opposition, including the Khomeyni group. The report underlined Iraq's principled and positive attempts to normalize relations with Iran after this group assumed power in Tehran and the determination of Khomeyni and his suspect, malicious and racist followers to carry out their objectives in plotting against Iraq, interfering in its international affairs and spreading instability as a prologue to implementing the vicious plot fabricated by Zionist circles. The report then explained how the Tehran regime began its blatant and direct aggression on 4 September 1980 and what followed after that date.

The report objectively explained the national, pan-Arab, legal and practical justifications that forced Iraq to valiantly and decisively confront the Iranian aggression to defend Iraq's sovereignty, unity and security to defend the Arab nation, pan-Arabism and Arab unity.

The report outlined with great admiration and appreciation the developments of the war and the national role of the armed forces in this bold battle. Our national armed forces have proved they are really a striking force capable of protecting the homeland and the people and of contributing, seriously and influentially, to the nation's battles. The army, which was built by the revolution and patronized by leader Saddam Husayn, has recorded, under the revolution, qualitative leaps in the areas of armament, training and organization. This army reached a high level of efficiency within the framework of sincere and honest devotion to the revolution's principles and the party's leadership. When the homeland was endangered, the army was ready to carry out its national duty. Indeed, this army carried out its duty in a sincere, courageous and effective manner despite the critical, acute conditions of the battle and the coalition of contradictory international and Arab powers that have one thing in common: to plot against Iraq.

The Iraqi Army, which has fought alone, managed to shoulder its duty and honor the responsibility entrusted in it. The nature of this long, comprehensive battle enabled Iraq's Army to gain experience and learn lessons without which no army that shoulders national and pan-Arab missions can build or develop itself.

The report considered the key points in leader Saddam Husayn's speeches and statements dealing with the affairs of the battle, the heroism of the fighters and the sacrifices of the people as a basic part of it in view of their historical value and objectivity.

The report thoroughly and objectively analyzed the method in which the war was conducted, a method which leader Saddam Husayn applied in a creative and unique manner. Leader Saddam Husayn led this war, in all its military, strategic, mobilizational, political, economic and psychological aspects, in a creative, courageous and democratic manner, despite all the dangers, complications, maneuverings and plots to which Iraq was subjected during this very difficult and complicated war.

In its examination of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah war, the report considered in particular the unique experiment in building the Popular Army since the early days of the revolution. The report appreciated the Popular Army's major role in the war, where tens of thousands of fighters participated in combat operations and proved real support for the army. The Popular Army's participation had contributed significantly to bolstering the regular army's fighting capability and in providing great military potential toward carrying out direct combat tasks. In addition to its direct participation in the battles, the Popular Army performed many other duties inside Iraqi territory on behalf of the national armed forces, which devoted themselves entirely to direct combat tasks.

The report also praised the participation of all fighters from the various branches of the armed forces, including the internal security forces which, for the first time in the history of Iraq and many countries of the world, participated in direct combat tasks. They made sacrifices alongside their brothers in the armed forces.

The report also noted the distinctive situation experienced by Iraq despite the war circumstances, especially the nature of popular mobilization and the participation of the masses in the battle. The report emphasized in particular that the people's faith in the party, the revolution and the leadership of struggler Saddam Husayn and its profound confidence in their great patriotism and correct decisions and assessments have had a positive impact during the war. Thus, we can truly and objectively say that all the Iraqis took part in the war. The only exception was a handful of traitors and rancorous ones.

This war has asserted Iraqi patriotism to its highest degree. This patriotism turned into a mighty weapon which terrified the enemies and achieved miracles in all fields of the battle, both on the military and civilian levels.

The report asserted that the war projected all the positive and noble characteristics of the Iraqi individual. It also contributed effectively to eliminating all negative characteristics. The Iraqis exerted a great effort in assuming the burdens of the battle. They also made great use of their intelligence and abilities in the planning and implementation stages.

The report reviewed the political efforts which have been exerted by the leadership since the beginning of the battle to reach a just, peaceful and honorable settlement of the dispute. Those efforts sincerely expressed Iraq's principled stands on and earnest desire for peace and for the establishment of normal relations with neighboring countries.

The congress praised the leadership's wisdom and political line while conducting the ferocious and difficult battle against a treacherous and rancorous enemy and facing hostile and collusive stands by many sides, including Arabs.

The congress affirmed that the policy which was followed by the leadership expressed the highest sense of national and pan-Arab responsibility and responsibility toward principles, including our responsibilities within the Nonaligned Movement.

The report praised and highly commended the historical speech made by leader Saddam Husayn on 20 June and the decisions contained therein which bravely embody our great responsibility toward the homeland, nation and principles.

The congress considered this speech as one of its central documents. It also considered the speech a directive for action for the party, the people and the armed forces in the next phase.

In their deliberations and decisions, the conferees stressed their solid determination to continue to mobilize all national resources in defense of the homeland and the people and the revolution's great gains. They also expressed their unlimited preparedness to make sacrifices. They stressed that these will be paramount standards for selecting strugglers and leaders in the party and in all fields of national action.

The conferees stressed their firm belief that Iraq has achieved victory in this battle and that it will firmly preserve the spirit of victory. It will preserve this historical national and pan-Arab achievement despite all forms of plotting, falsification and hardships.

The report examined the attempts by certain groups to use religion as a cover to achieve political aims. It examined in particular the Iranian experiment. The report stressed in the first place that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is the only socialist and revolutionary party, not only in the Arab homeland but also in the entire region, which has given religion special attention in its ideology and political and social line.

The party defined its position on religion right from the outset. As Comrade Saddam Husayn said, we are not neutral between belief and disbelief. We are believers. The party noted Islam's basic influence on Arab thought and life throughout history and in the current era. The party considers Islam a great revolution in the history of mankind and that the Arab nation has the historical credit of spreading this revolution among mankind.

The party noted that the spirit of the Islamic mission inspired the contemporary awakening of the Arab nation. The founder leader had said on the occasion of the orphet's birthday in 1943: Muhammad was all the Arabs. Therefore, let all the Arabs today be Muhammad.

This means in particular that the modern Arab must be inspired by the spirit of the Islamic mission and must acquire the characteristics and manners of its great leader prophet Muhammad, may the peace and blessing of God be upon him, and the other great leaders who raised the banner of Islam.

In the opinion of the Ba'thist struggler, prophet Muhammad, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him, was a great leader, inspirer and revolutionary. Muslim leaders like Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Ali, Khalid, Al-Husayn and others were great leaders who inspired people by their courage and sacrifice for the sake of the nation.

During the past 30 years of its history, the party encountered no problem with religion, if we may say so. Actually, because of its position on Islam, the party was accused of being reactionary or rightist by the very circles which today exploit politicoreligious trends for tactical and opportunist reasons. However, the party faced all these accusations with a clear and principled stand, because this matter affects the core of its ideology and the revolutionary process which it is leading for the resurrection of the Arab nation and the achievement of its objectives of unity, freedom and socialism.

The report said the party did not call for the creation of a religious state but for the creation of a state based on patriotic links within the framework of one country and based on pan-Arab links within the framework of the great Arab homeland. Such a state should be inspired by Islam as a mission and a revolution. The party considered Islam as the basis of Arab nationalism. It also called for the strengthening of ties between the Arab nation and the Islamic nations on the basis of the spiritual link binding them and the common aims and aspirations for which they are fighting in the present era.

The report dealt with the existing experiment in Iran which is based on Khomeyni's deviationist and backward inclinations, which are parallel with the plans of Zionism and the imperialist forces. The report stressed that the state achieved by the Iranian experiment today not only confirms the soundness of the Ba'th Party's ideological and political stand and its unique experience with the Khomeyni phenomenon, but also demonstrates the far-sightedness of the Iraqi experiment and its leader Saddam Husayn. All the assessments of the supporters of the Khomeyni phenomenon have failed, especially those hasty and superficial assessments which were made by certain Arab leaders, parties and regimes, which were overwhelmed by this phenomenon or which surrendered to it and publicized it under different motives and pretexts.

The report stressed that the Khomeyni experiment has failed in all fields. It failed in the democratic field when it enforced a despotic and terrorist leadership on the people, liquidated its opponents in a savage manner and developed into a sanguinary fascist regime. The Khomeyni experiment also failed miserably in drawing up any economic or social program which could be followed by society. Furthermore, it did not present any formulas for its theory, which it falsely linked to Islam, to solve economic and social problems. Neither Khomeyni nor the other men or religion, nor even those who were termed in the early days as the theorists of the revolution, have succeeded in presenting any solutions or formulas for all these pressing matters.

All they have done since completely assuming power and its possibility for running all the affairs of society make superficial and fanatic statements against the values and bases inherited from the defunct regime and raise the slogan of neither East, nor West against any problem they face, without clearly stating their own options.

The report then explained how the Khomeyni clique's hollow allegations of resisting imperialism and Zionism were exposed when all those allegations were translated into theatrical and useless practices. Meanwhile, the Iranian regime's ties, particularly in the economic field, became much stronger with the imperialist market. The Khomeyni clique's allegations of struggling against Zionism and liberating Palestine and Jerusalem were completely exposed when the clique's direct military cooperation with the Zionist entity was uncovered and when it determined to continue the war and aggression against Iraq despite the Zionist occupation of southern Lebanon and the attempts to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance.

The Khomeyni regime disclosed its racist and fascist nature when it disavowed the rights of the Iranian peoples, both the Arabs and the Kurds, launched a war of annihilation against them and repressed their leaders including the men of religion among them. The Khomeyni experience in the fields of culture and education has failed completely. This regime condemned the educational and cultural formulas inherited from the previous regime but failed to introduce any alternative. To cover this striking failure, the regime closed schools and universities.

Day after day, the lies of the ruling clergy in Iran become clearer, particularly their lies about adhering to religious and ethical values. The clergymen have replaced the classes that benefitted from the previous regime. They are looting, exploiting and spreading moral corruption on a wide scale and using a fascist, backward style. It has also become clear how the ruling men in Iran lie in running their country's affairs. The ruling men's words have no value whatever on the foreign level. On the internal level, all the knowledgeable factions in Iran have completely lost confidence in the ruling men.

The report concludes by indicating that although the Iranian experiment has not yet ended, it has failed in all fields and the hopes and illusions pinned on this experiment are completely lost. Just a very limited number of people, who are actually involved with this experiment and whose fate is linked to that of the Iranian experiment, still try not to admit this fact. This limited number of people includes some followers in Iran and in some Arab countries such as Hafiz al-Asad as well as other vicious and agent gangs.

The report studied and explained the attempts of some hireling gangs, such as the Ad-Da'wah Party, and their pre-war practices aimed at instigating sedition and disturbances in the country and organizing acts of terror against the people and the national institutions and how they were strongly backed and supported by the Khomeyni regime. The report indicated how our party struggled against these criminal gangs and isolated them into small hotbeds hated by the people who are struggling under the banners of our party in order to rid the country of such evil gangs.

The report asserted that the party faced these gangs' attempts with a principled national and pan-Arab stand, thus disappointing these gangs and the Tehran regime behind them. These gangs and the Tehran regime thought the party and the revolution might be dragged into a sectarian conflict. The party and the revolution separated the stand of the Tehran regime and the agent Ad-Da'wah Party on one side and the stand of religion and the religious masses because the latter constitutes the masses of the party and the revolution.

The party underlined the national and pan-Arab bond that gathers the sons of the one homeland. The party reconfirmed its genuine stand on religion. The party has never adopted any stand or measure characterized by extremism or reaction.

In accordance with the formula presented by the opening speech of comrade leader Saddam Husayn, the report tackled the mistakes of some of the party members regarding the aforementioned phenomena and the negative results of these mistakes. The report called for correcting these mistakes and sticking to the party's principled and clear course. The report stressed that the sound scheme of dealing with the issue of religion and the phenomenon of political religion is that introduced by Comrade Saddam Husayn in his booklet "A View of Religion and Heritage" in which he said: When we speak of religion and heritage with pride we have to understand that our philosophy is neither heritage nor religion in themselves. Our philosophy is that expressed by our ideological concepts and the policies stemming from them. We have to realize that among the issues that affect our society, morals, heritage and traditions is the past with all the elements of life it contains as well as religion. Our faith is not solely the result of the past and religion. Our faith is a comprehensive outlook of life which presents a complete solution for this life's complexes and problems in order to push this life forward toward revolutionary progress.

President Saddam Husayn added in his booklet: What is requested is that we be against the state's politicization of religion. We have to oppose dragging revolution into the issue of religion. We have to go back to the origins of our faith and be proud of religion yet without its politicization.

Comrade Saddam Husayn further said in his booklet: Let us allow everyone to practice his religious rites according to his own choice without any interference provided there is no contradiction or confrontation between his practices and our policy of changing and building society according to the options provided by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. We warn everyone against any contradiction between our revolution's scheme and objectives and religious practices.

The leader stressed that we should not face the counter political use of religion with the call for apostasy or the call for interfering in religious affairs and practices.

The report asserted that the party's militants must adhere to this sound principled scheme and translate it into action in their personal practices, their dealing with the masses and their tackling of the issue of religion and its politicization.

On the individual level, the party has guaranteed the individual's freedom within the party and society to practice the religious rites he believes in without considering these practices as grounds for a negative or positive assessment.

The party's basic, militant, principled and moral criteria are the main criteria used in assessing the party's members and the individuals in the society.

In a separate and extensive chapter, the report dealt with pan-Arab issues and the Arab situation. It pointed out the accurate review and analysis which characterized the political report of the 11th pan-Arab Congress. It also pointed out the tasks defined at this congress for the stage following its convening and the party's and revolution's adherence to these tasks.

The report indicated that the 11th pan-Arab Congress should concentrate understanding accurately and completely the basic elements of the international and Arab situation and anticipate the direction of their developments at an early stage.

The report pointed out that the basic elements of the Arab and international situations as outlined by the 11th pan-Arab Congress' political report have not changed fundamentally. However, from the convening of the congress in September 1977 to the convening of this congress, many important developments in the Arab, regional and international situations took place and it was necessary to describe and analyze them and to understand their relation to the basic pan-Arab issues and the development of the Arab revolution movement.

The report also pointed out that the period between the 11th Pan-Arab Congress in 1977 and this congress witnessed prominent and effective activity by the party and the revolution on the Arab and international levels. That period also witnessed Iraq's increasing influence on the Arab situation and the development of its international relations and standing.

The report touched on the most important events and pan-Arab issues. In a special section, the report touched on the treasonous Camp David accords and As-Sadat's deviant policies. The report indicated that As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and his signing the Camp David agreements led to important changes in the political map of the Arab world and to new stands on the Arab and international levels regarding a settlement. These steps led to confusion and intricacy in the Arab and international stands regarding the settlement issue. They also created new circumstances which had to be dealt with in the light of these changes.

The report reviewed and analyzed the attempts by several sides to form the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. It also reviewed and analyzed Iraq's stands regarding these attempts and the principled bases it presented to these sides by calling for the establishment of a real front called the steadfastness and liberation front. It also reviewed Iraq's charter for that front -- a charter that contained an accurate and pan-Arab analysis of the Arab position and specified the requirements for serious confrontation by assigning certain commitments to all participants in the front.

The report said that Iraq held the view that As-Sadat's policy should have been confronted by one of two alternatives: First, the setting up of a unified and serious front consisting of several Arab sides which would present a pan-Arab program supported by the rest of the Arab regimes. This would give every Arab regime the choice of joining or remaining outside the front and its program, thus a qualitative grouping would be crystallized in the Arab arena. Second, the seeking of an agreement among all the regimes or most of them on a minimum level program to confront the As-Sadat policy. On the other hand, a front made up of a small number of countries without a serious and effective program and without effective and actual power in the situation leads to an unjustified division in the Arab arena. That is what actually happened following the setting up of the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front: shouting, demagogical and clownish stands without any serious stands to confront the real dangers that threaten the Arab nation and the Palestinian issue.

A special chapter of the report dealt with the Arab summit conference which was held in Baghdad in November 1978 and Iraq's prominent role in that conference and in the historic resolutions it issued. The report pointed out the circumstances that followed the signing of the Camp David accords, describing them as difficult and historic. Choices then were difficult and critical. However, the initiative had to be taken and the historic responsibility had to be shouldered.

The report said the leadership held several meetings during that period to study the situation. It noted the historic proposals put forward by Comrade Saddam Husayn to the leadership during that meeting and upon which the next plan of action was based. The plan was based on three fundamental points: First, considering the Iraqi and Syrian arenas as one confrontation arena against the Zionist enemy, second, calling for an Arab summit to be held in Baghdad in order to adopt a unified Arab stand toward the Egyptian regime's policy, and third, promising to provide the Egyptian regime with financial aid worth $5 billion a year for 10 years to cover Egypt's economic problems in the event it abandoned the Camp David accords.

The report said subsequent events confirmed the leadership's sound analysis and the farsightedness of Comrade Saddam Husayn's program. It also pointed to the imperialist conspiracies and the maneuvers by some sides to prevent the convening of the summit. The leadership met these conspiracies and maneuvers with firmness and wisdom as well as with sound stands and measures and succeeded in holding the conference in Baghdad.

The report said the Baghdad summit conference was able to crystallize a unified and clear Arab stand rejecting the Camp David accords. The conference also adopted important resolutions. Although these resolutions, particularly those related to the Arab-Zionist conflict, were the minimum to be adopted and fell behind the aspirations of the party and the Arab revolution movement, they formed a clear program upon which there was agreement. By this program it was possible to confront the capitulatory program represented by As-Sadat. This program had gradually influenced the international stand on the Palestinian issue in favor of the Arabs.

Among the other important results of the Baghdad summit is that it organized a solid body for joint Arab action at the summit level. During this summit, it was agreed to hold an annual meeting of the Arab presidents and kings. The 10th summit was held in Tunis after 1 year. The 11th summit, which was boycotted by the states of the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, was held in Amman.

The report pointed out the subsequent developments in the Arab arena and the obvious weakening of the line which stemmed from the Baghdad conference for several reasons. Some of these were the destructive role of the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states against joint Arab action and the adoption of fragmentary policies and stands without achieving any positive results and without any serious commitments as well as the lukewarm stands of some Arab regimes which gradually evaded the assigned stands specified by the Baghdad summit.

The report then dealt with the relations established with the Syrian regime after the leadership's historical statement on 1 October 1978 and the collapse of these relations with the disclosure of the conspiratorial scheme of Hafiz al-Asad's regime against the party and revolution and against the basic pan-Arab issues. The report said that statement, which included a principal paragraph stressing readiness to consider the Iraqi and Syrian arenas one battlefield against the Zionist aggression, meant that the leadership was ready to establish a certain formula of political relations with the Syrian regime which was different from the previous formula.

The report stressed that the leadership adopted this decision with complete awareness, proceeding from the historical responsibility shouldered by the party and the revolution after the Camp David accords. It indicated that by adopting this decision, the leadership had a clear concept of the Syrian regime's basic nature and final objectives. The analysis made of that regime by the 11th Pan-Arab Congress was borne in mind when that decision was taken. The report then indicated the development of relations after the joint pan-Arab action charter and after reaching an agreement to work for the unity of the two countries.

The report reviewed the events which occurred between the signing of the above-mentioned charter on 26 October 1978 and Hafiz al-Asad's later visit to Baghdad in June 1979 and what this visit contained of deceptive and false Syrian stands characterized by false maneuvers. This regime, which claimed to work for unity, evaded the principled and serious proposals submitted by the leadership on the establishment of unity between the two countries and on solving the party problems. The Syrian regime used to submit contraditory proposals void of any clear unitary trend. These proposals reflected its deceitful nature and exploitation of the prevailing circumstances at that time to achieve its wicked intentions -- intentions which were exposed in its heinous plot against the party and revolution in July 1979.

The report pointed out that the leadership does not regret that experiment despite its bitterness because it is the historical leadership which confronts challenges, undergoes experiences and faces all good and bad eventualities. What is important is to preserve principles, adhere to stands and undergo any experiment that may provide an opportunity to achieve the pan-Arab objectives and expose the charlatans and plotters. What is important here is to win the people's confidence.

The report then tackled the historical initiative announced by leader Suddam Husayn on 8 February 1980, which was known as President Saddam Husayn's declaration or the pan-Arab declaration. The report indicated that negative circumstances and developments had occurred in the region in the period after the convocation of the Baghdad summit conference. It also noted the subversive role of the new regime in Iran against the region as well as the threats posed to the region's independence and stability by the deviant policies of some regimes, in addition to the increase of international ambitions.

The report indicated that under these circumstances, the leadership sensed the need to undertake a new initiative of a qualitative nature to assert the principles of the Arab nation's independence and to move away from international blocs; to assert adherence to the principles of nonalignment in international relations; and to reject any form of foreign presence on Arab lands. Comrade Saddam Husayn crystallized this initiative in the form of an eight-point declaration. This declaration was announced to the people and nation on 8 February 1980. The declaration contained basic principles related to the nature of relations among the Arab countries. The declaration called for abstention from using armed forces to solve disputes among Arab countries. It called for solving these disputes within the framework of joint Arab action. The declaration also contained basic principles on relations between the Arab and neighboring countries, based on respect for sovereignty and refrainment from armed force between them. The declaration was seriously and sincerely supported by the honorable pan-Arab forces which believe in pan-Arabism and the principles of independence and which are not influenced by international powers.

The report pointed out that the circles which directly or indirectly stood against the declaration were those which were linked with foreign powers and those which saw in it a threat to their ambitions or opportunist policies.

In the course of its discussion of the methods to be followed by the party and revolution in order to fortify the Arab stand against the dangers threatening the nation and follow the historical path leading to Arab unity, the report indicated that the new circumstances in the Arab homeland require a new form of leadership and new methods of dealing with the popular and official Arab situations for the sake of developing them to fulfillment of the basic pan-Arab objectives.

One of the most important new elements that is required is to work with stamina in the political, economic and cultural fields, concentrating on strengthening the economic and cultural infrastructure in the Arab homeland as a strong basis for the attainment of the aspired Arab unity and giving a brilliant pan-Arab example in acting toward the pan-Arab issues with a constant readiness to sacrifice for these issues. This form of leadership and these methods are what the Arab nation and the Arab revolution movement need at this stage of their development.

The report dealt in a special section with the situation in Iran and the reflections of this situation on the Arab situation. It pointed out that Iran is one of the important countries neighboring the Arab homeland. Therefore, it is natural that conditions and the policies adopted by the Iranian authority directly or indirectly affect the situation in the Arab homeland. The report indicated that the former Shah's regime was an important link in the general Western colonialist scheme, led by America. That regime had very close ties with the Zionist entity. The report then pointed out the downfall of the shah's regime due to many objective reasons. It stressed that the downfall of this regime, despite its link with imperialism, was not detached from imperialist influences and intricacies because imperialism always seeks better alternatives to serve its ambitions and schemes. Imperialism does not hang on to any allied regime regardless of the services it rendered if it finds it unable to continue and eventually unable to serve imperialism's schemes and interests.

The report highlighted the objective fact that imperialism had planned in one way or another to replace the shah's regime with another in which the men of religion and the religious trend would have a principal part. America imagined that by using the religious card it could achieve its strategic aim as represented in setting up a fence against the spread of communism and against the possible increase of USSR influence in the region.

As for Zionism which has its own schemes that are (?connected) directly or indirectly with adapting the imperialist policies to the area and encouraging [words indistinct] the religious card, although it was careful to play this role behind the scenes. Zionism is aware that raising the issue of religion in the manner that brought about the Khomeyni phenomena may create instability and disruption in Arab society, particularly in the Arab East and the Arabian Peninsula. This is because the religious issue contains sectarian complexities, has repercussions and is commensurate with the unchanging Zionist scheme to weaken the states in the region through inciting racial, religious and sectarian divisions.

The report said that one of the basic characteristics of the Zionist movement is that it has long-term plans and establishes realistic alliances with states, powers and movements that may be opposed to it in certain ways but will serve it in realizing its basic aims and lines of action. These are the aims of Zionism which is an opportunistic and immoral creed relying on the dictum that the end justifies the means. Zionism knows that its entity in occupied Palestine is alien to the states in the region and is rejected by all of them. It is the only entity based on a racial and religious basis, whereas the entities in the region before the Iranian revolution were established on a nationalist or pan-Arab basis. Moreover, the Arab entities which were established on the basis of the Sykes-Picot agreement and which were weak during the establishment of the Zionist entity from the political, cultural, economic and military standpoint, are now developed and have political, cultural, economic and military resources despite negative circumstances within these entities and within the general Arab framework.

This development constitutes a terrifying issue for Zionism because it means that the foreseeable future threatens its interests and hence, its entity might lose its political, cultural, strategic and military superiority with regard to the Arab entities surrounding it. This development forces Zionism to search for new alliances and to create new circumstances to ensure its strategic superiority. Zionism is aware that the spread of the politicoreligious phenomenon in the region will eventually lead to dividing the existing entities in the region and the establishment of new entities on sectarian basis. This practically means the immortality of the Zionist entity and its strategic superiority in the region. Thus, the Zionist entity would no longer be a strange entity based on religious and race because all the other entities would be similar to it. These entities would eventually be subdivided and would fall into disagreements and wars among one another, and the Zionist entity would impose its strategic superiority over all of them forever. This is the basis for the Zionist's encouragement to the Khomeyni phenomenon, which is a divisive factor in the Muslim society, and for the Zionist alliance with the Khomeyni regime.

The report pointed out that the changes which took place in Iran in 1979 created a state of extremely serious confusion in the political cards of the area and clearly affected the balance of power in the region. Most of the Arab regimes, organizations and parties reacted to the Iranian regime in a manner ranging between fear and worry in some cases and to connivance and opportunism in others. It was proved that all those Arab regimes and organizations which supported the Iranian regime, claimed relations with it and glorified it were motivated by opportunistic aims or by the desire to ward off its threats and harm. The Ba'th Party and revolution in Iraq have been the only Arab party to behave toward the Iranian regime in a principled, farsighted and serious manner.

The report then dealt with the developments of the Arab-Zionist struggle and the future possibilities. The report pointed out that the general pan-Arab atmosphere created by the Baghdad summit and the solidarity which followed it gradually receded over the past few years. Some regimes exploited all the opportunities to gradually dissociate themselves from the pan-Arab commitments defined by the Baghdad summit and its political line which was only the minimum requirement of Arab solidarity. Now these regimes are following this policy with patience and evasiveness. The Syrian regime's betrayal of the pan-Arab action charter with Iraq has led to the foiling of the great hopes of the pan-Arabists and the Arab masses that a strong basis could be built for the Arab steadfastness in the face of the Zionist enemy and the imperialist schemes. This basis could have been represented by a formula for unity between Iraq and Syria and could draw toward it Arab forces that are prepared to take a sound pan-Arab position on the struggle with the Zionist enemy and U.S. schemes. The alliance between the Syrian and Libyan regimes on the one hand and the Iranian regime on the other in launching Iran's war of aggression against Iraq and the participation of certain political sides in this antinational and suspect stand have stabbed Arab solidarity in the back and destroyed in effect the framework reached by the Baghdad summit for this solidarity. Therefore, it became possible for any regime to brazenly carry out certain policies and take certain actions without any fear of material or moral punishment within any framework of joint Arab action.

During its discussions, the congress referred to the correct analysis made in the report and to the recent developments over the past few days, particularly the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the hectic attempts to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance. The congress pointed out that the basic weakness through which the imperialist and Zionist schemes and the powers plotting against the Arab homeland can penetrate is the weakness of the faith in the pan-Arab bond, the weak commitment to it, the policies of maneuvers and the unprincipled standards in dealing with the basic pan-Arab causes.

Pan-Arabism and pan-Arab affiliation are not mere slogans or rhetoric repeated on certain occasions but are a fateful commitment that any country, party or movement [words indistinct] partial losses. This commitment forms, eventually, a fence that protects it against threats.

The congress indicated that the leadership warned a long time ago against the dangers of attempting to mix cards in the Arab arena and allowing or facilitating numerous suspect interferences, such as suspect and wrong relations with the Tehran regime which has actively contributed to confusing the situation in the region in favor of Zionism and imperialist powers and has contributed to undermining the minimum level of Arab solidarity achieved following the Baghdad summit conference. This regime has confused all situations in the Arab arena to the point where for the first time we have witnessed some Arab regimes colluding with a foreign regime in the direct military aggression against an Arab state.

The crime committed by the Syrian and Libyan regimes against the Arab nation and the pan-Arab affiliation and their alliance with the Tehran regime against Iraq, thus engaging Iraq in the confrontation of this aggressive war which paralyzed much of Iraq's potentials to face the Zionist aggression, is one of the most serious crimes ever committed against the Arab nation in modern history. These two regimes, which claimed to lead the confrontation of the Zionist enemy, used this false trick to destroy many of the serious pan-Arab efforts to restore the joint Arab action and build the minimum level of preparedness to face the enemy. They played the suspect role of establishing the so-called steadfastness and confrontation front, played a sabotage role in Lebanon, suspiciously interfered in the Palestinian Resistance's affairs and instigated seditions and divisions among the ranks of the resistance. They are now spectators at a time when the Palestinian Resistance is facing a fateful danger which threatens its existence and entire future.

As the nation faces this ordeal, it must not forget those who have led it toward this slope. We do not say this out of malice but out of the desire to learn the lessons and separate the real and sincere pan-Arab tendencies from the suspect and sabotage tendencies.

While discussing the current situation, the congress reaffirmed the party and the revolution's solidarity with the valiant struggle of the Palestinian Resistance against the vicious Zionist aggression. The congress called for adopting urgent and influential pan-Arab measures to face this aggression. The congress praised the leadership's recent resolutions, particularly those issued on 10 June 1982 and the 20 June 1982 historic speech of leader Saddam Husayn which provided for the cease fire by the Iraqi side and the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from the Iranian territories in order to face all the grave possibilities threatening the Arab nation. The congress strongly condemned the Iranian regime's conniving stand. This regime, whose racist and expansionist nature has been completely exposed, has also lost all cover to hide its false and baseless concern over the Palestinian cause.

The regime also strongly denounced the non-pan-Arab stands of the Syrian and Libyan regimes on the RCC's recent resolutions, particularly when the Iranian regime's officials disclosed that the Syrian and Libyan regimes had advised the suspect regime in Tehran to continue the war and to continue diverting Iraq's attention. The congress asserted that the perpetrators of these anti-Arab nation crimes shall certainly receive the historic punishment they deserve at the hands of the Arab masses. History and the will of the nation shall triumph no matter how long it takes.

The report tackled with particular attention the international relations and situation. It stressed that the basic factors of international relations as defined by the political report issued by the 11th national congress have not changed. The events in the international arena, however, are successive and include changes and surprises that demand appropriate analysis and stands. The report indicated that the past stage was characterized by the revolution and the party's good understanding of the international situation and changes as well as the appropriate reactions. The past stage was also characterized by an increase in Iraq's activities in the international arena and by the increasing international weight it is gaining as well as its prominent and leading status in the Third World and the Nonaligned Movement.

The report reviewed the international powers' stands on the Palestinian cause. In light of this revision, the report emphasized that the stands of some international powers have not changed. The United States has basically maintained its pro-Zionist stand and support for the Zionist entity's aggressive and expansionist designs against the Arab nation. It continued to offer its political cover as well as its military and economic aid. The United States sometimes tried to color its stand but the political facts and events prove that the U.S. stand has not changed.

As for the stands of the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc, the report indicated that they back the Palestinian cause. The report also tackled the stands of the West European countries, indicating that they have developed regarding the Arab-Zionist struggle, particularly during the years that followed the 1967 aggression. Although this development was slow, it continued to move upward and may continue to develop in the future. The report said the main factors behind this development were the increasing political and economic weight of the Arab nation and Western Europe's need to deal with the Arab states, something which demanded an appropriate development of its political stands toward the Arab states and the issues of the Arab-Zionist struggle which occupy a central position in the Arab nation's causes. Western Europe's stands express an increasing independence from the U.S. stand. The report said this development is a positive phenomenon that must be encouraged. It also indicated that Iraq's relations with most of the West European states and its activities have greatly contributed to reaching this development in the European stand.

The report dealt with the stands of the nonaligned states in support of the Arabs against Zionist aggression. It said the stands adopted by the nonaligned group are the best international stands in support of the Palestine question.

The report dealt in detail with the policy of detente and its effect on the international situation in general and on the Arab situation and the Arab-Zionist conflict in particular. The report stressed that the struggle to assert the Arab nation's independence of international blocs and its adherence to the true nonaligned line is not easy, because it calls for hard work and strenuous efforts in the political, economic and cultural fields. It also calls for new ways and means of struggle compatible with the new circumstances, challenges and dangers.

The report then dealt with Iraq's international relations. It said the basic principles governing Iraq's international relations were established many years ago and are endorsed in the political reports of the eighth regional congress and the eleventh national congress as well as in Comrade Saddam Husayn's statements. The report pointed out that the previous phase, especially in its last years, was marked by an increase in Iraq's international status, an improvement in its international political and economic relations and a growth in its international role.

In view of the stability of its revolutionary regime, the worldwide awareness and clarity of the principles governing its international relations, the growth of its economy through development plans and the active role played by its leadership in international affairs, Iraq was able to occupy the present notable position for the first time in its modern history. Iraq is now considered one of the few countries in the world to act on the international level. It is considered most active among the Third World countries and the nonaligned group.

Despite the circumstances of the war with Iran and the efforts by certain Arab and international quarters to weaken Iraq's international status, this status has not weakened, but has continued to grow and develop normally. We maintain good bilateral relations with all countries and continue to develop them in accordance with our wish. All efforts to prevent Iraq from playing a leading role in international affairs have failed. The Islamic foreign ministers conference was held in Baghdad on 1 June 1981 as scheduled. The nonaligned labor ministers also held their conference in Baghdad in December 1981. Arab and international seminars and conferences continued to be held in Baghdad in a normal manner. The election of the Iraqi representative as president of the current session of the UN General Assembly testifies to Iraq's international status and the failure of all attempts to besiege Iraq. The attempts by the Iranian regime and its ally, the suspect Damascus regime, to change the venue of or postpone the seventh nonaligned summit failed miserably. The overwhelming majority of the nonaligned states reiterated their confidence in Iraq and its honest and active role in the movement. They stressed the necessity to hold the summit in Baghdad as scheduled.

After completing its detailed discussion of the political report and making the necessary recommendations and remarks, the congress unanimously approved the report and considered it the program and directive for the struggle and action of the party and the revolution during the next phase. According to the party's democratic traditions, the congress elected the party's Regional Command. The elections were held in accordance with the party's traditions by secret ballot. The congress renewed the confidence of the party and its strugglers -- and through them the people -- in leader struggler Saddam Husayn and unanimously reelected him so he will continue to lead the march of the party and the revolution on the path of freedom, independence, progress, dignity and honor and in setting Iraq as a brilliant and pioneer model for the Arab liberation movement. It also elected to the Regional Command the following comrades: 'Izzat Ibrahim Khalil, Taha Yasin Ramadan, 'Adnan Khayrallah Tulfah, Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, Tariq 'Aziz 'Isa, Hasan 'Ali Nassar al-'Amiri, Muhammad Hamzah az-Zubaydi, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur, Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, 'Abd al-Hasan Ra'i Fir'awn, Sa'd Mahdi Salih, Na'im Hamid Haddad, Sa'dun Hammadi and Mizban Khadr Khalil.

Thus, the congress concluded its work in an atmosphere of enthusiasm, deep faith in the correct historical course taken by the party and the revolution and great confidence in achieving victory over the sinful Iranian aggression and all forms of plotting and hostility against our great national and pan-Arab revolutionary experiment, which the party has built through sincere, honest and courageous struggle under the banner of the historical leader Saddam Husayn.

The conferees wished the comrade members of the command success in the great responsibilities entrusted to them at this historical juncture. In accordance with the party's democratic traditions and the party's basic laws, the Regional Command held a meeting immediately after the congress and renewed its confidence in the historical leader Saddam Husayn and reelected him as secretary and great leader of the march of the revolution and the party. It also reelected comrade 'Izzat Ibrahim as assistant secretary.

Ba'thist strugglers, sons of great Iraq, sons of the glorious Arab nation; the ninth regional congress is considered a new and vital turning point in the march of the party which carried out the revolution and led the march of freedom, construction, dignity and honor and which endeavored earnestly, sincerely and honorably for the sake of the people and nation. The party was the vanguard of those who defended the homeland and the people against the enemies and the greedy.

After this congress, the conferees feel they have gained more strength and vigor to serve the people and their principles. The program which was approved by the ninth regional congress will be the guideline for comprehensive, deep and objective work during the next phase. The Regional Command will publish in the next few weeks the full text of the central report which was approved by the congress so the strugglers and the sons of our great people will use it as a guideline in their struggle and activities in all fields. March ahead on the path of freedom, dignity, construction and progress under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and the historical leader, the great son of the people, struggler Saddam Husayn.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR INDIA WITH MESSAGE

JN010721 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left for India this morning, carrying a written message from President Saddam Husayn to Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi.

Dr Hammadi stated that the message includes an invitation for Mrs Ghandi to attend the seventh nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad in September.

HUSAYN VISITS SAUDI ARABIA FOR TALKS WITH FAHD

JN301910 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Saudi Arabia this evening for more consultations with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and for talks on the Lebanese crisis resulting from the Israeli invasion and the suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples as a result of the Israeli siege of Beirut.

His majesty is accompanied by an official delegation including Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

His majesty was seen off at Amman airport by Crown Prince Hasan, the minister of court, the chief chamberlain and senior officials. Crown Prince Hasan had been sworn in earlier as regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland.

Returns 1 July

JN010540 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and his delegation returned home at dawn today at the end of a visit to Saudi Arabia, during which his majesty held intensive talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in the presence of members of the Jordanian and Saudi sides. These talks were interrupted by a lengthy meeting between the two monarchs.

The two sides exchanged views on the Lebanese crisis in the wake of the Israeli invasion, the siege of Beirut and the suffering of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as a result of this invasion. The two sides discussed all possible means of building a unified Arab stand and exerting intensive efforts to confront the wild Israeli campaign against Lebanon on all Arab and international levels. The two sides stressed the need to mobilize all effective and influential Arab potential against the Israeli offensive, which harms the Arab world and Arab destiny and threatens Arab dignity.

His Majesty King Husayn praised the efforts being exerted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He also praised Saudi Arabia's efforts to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

The Jordanian and Saudi sides also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and wxpressed their satisfaction with Iraq's positive initiative to end the war in view of the sensitive circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing -- circumstances requiring the mobilization of all Arab efforts and capabilities to confront the Israeli invasion and the dangers posed by it. The two sides hope Iran will react to Iraq's initiative with a responsible, positive spirit so the Arab and Islamic world can devote the available capabilities and potential to rescuing Islamic shrines and confronting Israeli expansion.

AL-QASIM BRIEFS NCC COMMITTEE ON LEBANON CRISIS

JN291520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, 29 Jun (PETRA) -- The National Consultative Council [NCC] Foreign Affairs Committee met today under Council Speaker Sulayman 'Arar. The committee heard a detailed report by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim on the latest developments of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the invading forces' inhuman acts of death and destruction against unarmed citizens.

Al-Qasim noted Israel's determination to complete and expand the massacre it started, pointing out Israel's premeditated intentions to destroy and occupy Beirut. He said Israel could not have carried out such a massacre had it not been for the absence of Arab effort and solidarity.

PLO PREPARED TO FIGHT IF NO 'HONORABLE SOLUTION'

NC011053 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, has reported the Palestinian Resistance has no intention of leaving Lebanon, because -- by taking refuge in an Arab country colluding with the Israeli-American alliance -- it would, according to WAFA, be signing its own death warrant. WAFA adds that the PLO has not been defeated and does not intend to withdraw within itself. It adds: There will be no battle in Beirut if an honorable solution to the Palestinians is reached. If this does not happen, the PLO is prepared to fight.

PLO SAID TO APPROVE PROPOSALS ON BEIRUT

NC301226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Reports today mention contacts between Saudi Arabia and the PLO in which, it is said, many ideas and proposals to spare Beirut the danger of an Israeli military confrontation have been approved. A confrontation of this sort would only bring death and devastation to Beirut.

BEIRUT RADIO SAYS POLITICAL SITUATION 'VAGUE'

NC301230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] On the 26th day of the Israeli invasion, it can be rightly said that the situation is still very vague. It is not possible to assert authoritatively that a solution to the Beirut problem, let alone the invasion problem, is very close. It is also not possible to say for certain that the military solution -- which Israel is threatening -- is easy to realize either on the military level -- with the Israeli opposition believing that the assault on Beirut would cost the Israeli forces a high price -- or on the political level, where it seems that Washington still prefers the situation to be tackled politically, whereas Saudi Arabia places all its weight against such a solution.

Therefore, all that can be said now is that the cease-fire is still holding despite the fact that it was shaken last night as a result of clashes from 'Alayh to Ruwaysat Sawfar.

In view of this, observers are looking forward with some optimism to developments in the political contacts, which U.S. envoy Philip Habib is holding with the various sides and the effective Saudi role. It appears, as we have mentioned, that Washington insists on the continuation of the cease-fire as as opportunity for political efforts. Indeed, U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis communicated this desire to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night when Saudi King Fahd was speaking on the telephone with U.S. President Ronald Reagan to discuss developments in Lebanon.

VOL: PALESTINIANS INSIST ON MILITARY PRESENCE

NC302253 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] People are wondering what will happen to west Beirut; when will the assault take place; and will the issue be settled peacefully. Meanwhile, relatively active political and diplomatic efforts are being exerted in the domestic, regional and international arenas to remedy the situation.

In addition to what is being rumored, it has been established from well informed sources that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has informed U.S. envoy Philip Habib that the Palestinian Resistance still demands maintaining a regular armed presence for itself in Lebanon, which would not exceed 2,000 men, and a token presence in Beirut estimated at the strength of an average battalion, in addition to a political presence. Furthermore, the resistance agrees to this Palestinian force being under the control of the Lebanese Army. However, it should enjoy its sovereignty inside the camps.

The same sources add that Habib showed reservations about the military presence and that the undeclared cease-fire will be extended unofficially for 48 hours until the Israeli Government makes a decision on this matter in light of new information it has received from Washington. Israeli radio emphasized this is because outgoing U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today sent an urgent letter to the Israeli Government in which he suggests outlines for the settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

POLITICAL EFFORTS TO RESOLVE CRISIS CONTINUE

NC010706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Hopes continue to hinge on finding a political settlement to the current crisis that will restore Lebanon's complete sovereignty and independence and pull the country out of the dark tunnel and rid its people of the various kinds of unrest and tragedies.

Lebanese Government and political leaders are diligently working in this direction on more than one level, consulting with regional and international parties that are really concerned with what is happening in Lebanon to establish peace and avert the tragedies of war and devastation in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan reflected some optimism about achieving the Lebanese aspiration for stability and freedom. However, he affirmed at the same time that the phase is delicate and the circumstances difficult, and that this requires us to rise to the level commensurate with the seriousness of the situation to resolve the complexities and accelerate a solution, but not at the expense of Lebanon's unity and sovereignty.

Informed circles expect some progress to be made today in the shuttle contacts and consultations taking place between the government and U.S. envoy Philip Habib on the one side and the government and the Palestinian leaders on the other. Despite their optimism, these circles express anxiety because of the hard-line stands being maintained by the non-Lebanese parties fighting their war on Lebanon's soil and fear that these parties might find themselves up against a wall. In such an event, things will go topsy-turvy with negative results more likely.

Meanwhile, observers are following up the diligent contacts taking place between Beirut, Riyadh and Washington and between Washington, Jerusalem, Cairo and Paris to help Lebanon and pull it out of the crisis. Urgent messages are being exchanged among the U.S. President, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. In addition, political moves and continued consultations are taking place between Cairo and Paris to prevent the Israeli occupation from expanding and to work toward the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Further Report

NC011110 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Locally, political activities will be resumed today among top officials to follow up on the results of the negotiations taking place with PLO leaders.

Despite strict secrecy, informed sources have explained that serious discussions are taking place on a number of details related to the way the [Palestinian] Resistance leaders and the armed members of the resistance are to leave Lebanon and the places they are to go to, as well as these leaders' request to have a regular military presence in the north or in Al-Biqa', despite the Israeli rejection communicated to the resistance 2 days ago.

VOICE OF HOPE: SALAM SAYS PLO READY TO LEAVE

NC301730 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam says PLO leaders are ready to leave west Beirut. He says that the problem is now one of implementation, with the big question being where and when.

Salam, a key intermediary in efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Israel-PLO confrontation, made the remark after meeting with the PLO military commander Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir, Fatah Central Committee member and head of the Fatah military wing].

Meanwhile, American and Lebanese mediators continue their efforts to arrange the evacuation of PLO terrorists from west Beirut.

SYRIAN-ISRAELI ARTILLERY EXCHANGE REPORTED

NC010948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The military situation remained the same in Beirut and in the mountains. Nothing new of importance has been reported other than a limited artillery exchange in the morning between the Syrians in Hammana and Dahr al-Baydar and the Israelis in Ruwaysat Sawfar and Bhamdun. Reports have indicated that several shells and Grad rockets have fallen in the outskirts of Rishmayya.

ISRAEL SAID TO HAVE USED CHEMICAL WEAPONS

NC011030 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, July 1 (AFP) -- Israeli forces used chemical bombs against Syrian troops along the Damascus-Beirut highway and when they captured the Palestinian stronghold of Beaufort Castle in southern Lebanon, the Palestinian News Agency WAFA said today.

WAFA said the bombs exploded on impact giving off a gas which affected the nerves of those in the vicinity within 10 to 15 minutes. The effects of the gas lasted two days. The Syrian media have also reported use of this gas against their troops in the mountains east of Beirut.

WAFA also said Israeli aircraft last night overflew Beirut and dropped smoke bombs and flares on Palestinian positions in the capital. Earlier a spokesman for Lebanese Progressive and Palestinian forces said Israel had carried out a mock raid lasting some 30 minutes last night to frighten the population.

According to press reports some shots and explosions were heard in southern suburbs. Yesterday evening a bomb estimated at 40 kilos (90 lbs) exploded outside the headquarters of west Beirut's Druze community. There were no casualties.

SOVIET EXPERTS IN SHTAWRAH; SYRIANS REDEPLOY

NC010736 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] It was reported last night that some Soviet military experts appeared in a Shtawrah store dressed in Syrian Army uniforms and accompanied by two Syrian colonels. It was also reported during the night that sophisticated surface-to-air missiles were fired at an Israeli warplane from the direction of the Az-Zabadani and (Jubaydat Jalul) areas. One of the missiles broke into three pieces before reaching the Israeli plane.

In addition, Syrian forces moved troops, tanks and artillery during the night from ('Ayn al-Mu'allim) and ('Ayn as-Suwa'ib) and took up positions in (Sawaqi as-Safsaf) and Al-Qanazih. The Palestinian Liberation Army has been reinforced by 30 elements and 2 trucks in Shtawrah.

SARKIS URGES KHOMEYNI TO HELP SAVE BEIRUT

NC301250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] According to a report from Tehran, President Sarkis has sent a message to Imam Khomeyni urging him to participate in saving Beirut from occupation and devastation.

Sources close to the Lebanese Embassy in Iran said Lebanon's ambassador in Iran, Fu'ad at-Turk, conveyed the message this morning to the president of the Islamic Republic, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i.

AL-WAZZAN MEETS HABIB, SAYS SITUATION IMPROVING

NC301511 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met today with U.S. envoy Philip Habib at the Republican Palace in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper and U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon. At the conclusion of the meeting, Habib said: We are working and continuing the job.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Butrus continued the meeting. Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: You know that the situation we are facing is very difficult and this is felt by everyone in and outside Lebanon. All of us are experiencing constant tension, relieved only by this cease-fire which has been maintained thanks to the pressure we are exerting and our refusal to work in an atmosphere of blackmail, as I have said. Today, we are thinking and working without the pressure of shelling. However, we must not forget that we are under another pressure -- the continuing Israeli occupation which is seeking with all its power to compel us to give in to certain conditions which we refuse to accept. This is because under all circumstances we seek to keep our free will and to maintain our sovereignty. We also seek as honorable solutions as possible.

I can say today we are in a better situation than last night. The negotiations on the issue are continously assuming firmness and flexibility. In these negotiations we have important firm stands on the honor of the homeland, sovereignty and on what we want to continue to preserve. He said: The Palestinian issue must remain alive because it is not the issue of the Palestinians alone but our issue as well. We have made a great deal of sacrifices for this issue, which we can see and which the world can see. We do not want to waste these sacrifices in the end in addition to what has been lost before for the sake of the issue. He added: Today, Lebanon remains the basis and we look to it for salvation. We hope to succeed in this salvation, particularly after having achieved this continuing cease-fire, which I hope will continue to be maintained.

Asked if there were clarifications and views which required some crystallization, whether they crystallized today, and if it is possible for Habib to act in light of what he [Al-Wazzan] transmitted to him, Al-Wazzan replied: He is continuously acting, and we are acting with him. The activity is in high gear.

Whoever follows our activity can see that we get hardly enough sleep to be able to continue our work the next day. All of this is trivial, and we do not pay attention to it. What is important is that matters are crystallizing gradually, and today we are in a better situation.

Asked if the U.S. envoy was convinced today of a clear Palestinian view, he replied: We are drawing closer to principles. I hope that everybody will have complete principles. Asked what will take place after these principles, he replied: whatever we can agree upon will be implemented.

Continues Meetings

NC301816 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with [former Prime Minister] Sa'ib Salam and Hani al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, at his home in Ar-Rawshah this evening. The discussion touched on issues and proposals raised with Ambassador Philip Habib.

Quarters close to Prime Minister al-Wazzan have said progress has been made in the negotiations. They note that only one important item in the proposals remains outstanding and that it is being tackled. These quarters add that the prime minister is working on several fronts. He is dealing with the situation in Beirut and the mountain as well as with pending issues. These quarters say Prime Minister al-Wazzan met with Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil at noon today in the Republican Palace.

WALID JUNBLATT CALLS FOR DISARMING ALL OF BEIRUT

NC301841 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, June 30 (AFP) -- Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese left and Druze community, called today for the disarmament of greater (east and west) Beirut and "the internationalisation of the Lebanese problem."

In a statement to Agence France-Presse, Mr Junblatt said he wanted the same solution for Lebanon as in 1860, when following Druze massacres of Christian Maronites a French expeditionary force intervened with the backing of other major European powers.

In 1864 Lebanon was granted organic status and became an autonomous province governed by a non-Lebanese Christian named by the sultan with European assent.

"I propose," Mr Junblatt said, "that greater Beirut should be disarmed and that a concert of big powers and friendly countries should guarantee the independence of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, and the establishment of a democratic regime in the country." Mr Junblatt said he was issuing his appeal because of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's call for the disarmament of west Beirut only. (According to informed sources, Mr Habib's suggestion has been rejected by the Lebanese authorities.)

The aim of disarming west Beirut only, Mr Junblatt said, was to make things easy for the "Lebanese Forces," the united Christian militia led by Bashir al-Jumayyil. Mr Junblatt said he is totally opposed to the deployment in Beirut of the Lebanese Army only, and he called for a multinational force. "I urge Lebanese officers and soldiers who have a shred of military dignity to resign from the troop for it is an army controlled by the Israelis," he said.

Mr Junblatt also suggested that Mr al-Jumayyil, the United States, and Israel are seeking the partition of Lebanon. If such a plan existed, he said, its aim would be to create "a Maronite state in the Lebanese mountains that would be under Israeli protection, south Lebanon being occupied directly or indirectly by Israel with the north reverting to Syria." "If such were the case," he said, "it would destabilise the whole Arab world."

Urges Continuation of Fighting

NC301130 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0935 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Following the bestial crimes the Phalangist gangs have committed, and are still committing, in upper Al-Matn and the mountains against their inhabitants under the protection of Israeli bayonets, Brother Walid Junblatt issued the following appeal:

The battle of the mountains, the battle of subduing the national and patriotic will in the mountains, the battle of consolidating the fascist Phalangist authority on the bodies of the people and the battle of consolidating a partition has started. The fate of Lebanon will be determined by the results of this battle. Either Lebanon will remain free, democratic and Arab or else the boot [jazmat] of the Phalangists will be imposed on it under the conditions of the Israeli occupation to abuse dignity, violate honor and break up families. However, oh comrades, the comrades of Kamal Junblatt, I am confident that despite the harsh conditions, you will raise the banner high and fight resolutely and proudly as you fought in the past. There is no compromise solution. It is either victory or martyrdom. This is what Kamal Junblatt taught us and was martyred for.

Concerning some circles which began negotiating or mediating, tell these traitors that the turban [al-'Amamata] is not a criterion of patriotism and never will be. Steadfastly confronting the enemy, safeguarding dignity and clinging to religion -- the essence of religion and not its superficialities -- lends nobility to the [clergy's] attire, preserves the dignity of this turban and sanctifies the minds of the believers. Ask and you will eventually be given.

Greetings to the comrades and fighters everywhere. Greetings to the heroes in Al-Matn. Greetings to the inhabitants of (Salima) Arsun and Al-Mutayn. Greetings to the souls of the martyrs [word indistinct] will remain in us and will triumph.

BIRRI REJECTS DISARMAMENT OF WEST BEIRUT

NC301843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Following his meeting with President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan this evening, Lawyer Nabih Birri [leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement] made a statement in which he said: It has come to our attention that a new U.S. condition is currently being considered. It is the disarming of the national forces in west Beirut. This demand is rejected in form and in principle. From the standpoint of form, this is a purely Lebanese matter pertaining to Lebanese sovereignty, which neither the United States nor Israel has anything to do with. From the standpoint of principle, we, as the Amal movement, are prepared to hand over our arms to the legal authority if all the parties undertake to do the same.

'ARAFAT INSPECTS POSITIONS, VISITS WOUNDED

NC010718 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday continued his inspection tour of the joint forces' positions and the Palestinian Revolution establishments. He also visited the Palestinian Red Crescent Hospital of Gaza where he called on the wounded. He met with the doctors and staff of the hospital.

During his meeting, Abu 'Ammar stressed that no one can harm the steadfastness of the Palestinian-Lebanese masses. He said the wounds of the brave fighters of all joint forces and of the civilian sons of our Palestinian and Lebanese people are medals of honor that emphasize our historic stand in the face of the Zionist-U.S. invasion in defense of the Arab nation's honor and pride.

HADDAD URGES OVERTHROW OF PLO, SYRIAN LEADERSHIPS

NC261132 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0842 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Speech by "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad on 26 June -- place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Brother Lebanese, I would first like to ask about the role the army is playing and will play. We know President Ilyas Sarkis has asked the Syrians and swindlers [Palestinians] to vacate west Beirut, but that they have refused to do so. Therefore, why hasn't an order been given to what remains of the Lebanese Army to attack Beirut and liberate it so that this army may regain its dignity and be able to boast in the future that it participated in the 'iberation of Lebanon? Or do I see that the political methods pursued in the past are still being followed?

In the past, when the events began in 1975, the prime minister was Rashid Karami. God relieved the people of his misdeeds and evil. He always opposed charging the army with the task of safeguarding security on the pretext that the army must remain neutral. The result was that the army dissented, and it broke up; the country was destroyed and reached its present situation. Since then, the army has never stood on its feet.

I do not understand the meaning of the proposal that the army should be deployed to separate the combatant parties -- Israel and the swindlers and Syrians. Has the army become an international emergency force? Is it not the army of Lebanon? Why should it be neutral when everything that is happening is taking place on the soil of Lebanon? The fault is not with the army. The fault is with those responsible who run the affairs of the country and who do not dare take a decision, not even after what has happened and what is happening. It is the most stupid thing to say that the army must separate the combatants, to become an international emergency force on the soil of Lebanon.

Therefore, let either orders be given to this army to enter west Beirut forcibly and liberate it from the remaining filth of the swindlers and Syrians, or let the state adopt a stand and give an order to this army to fight Israel. This bearing in mind that the Israeli army's operation was carried out merely to help Lebanon and the Lebanese people. Logic demands this army to shoulder its responsibility and participate in the operation of liberating Lebanon in order to regain its prestige and the respect of the Lebanese people who pay the taxes from their own pockets and hearts so as to feed this army and pay its salaries.

Enough of slackness and delay to gain time. Time passes at the expense of the necks of the Lebanese and of Lebanon's destruction. Therefore, the quicker we are the more we help ease the burden of the Lebanese people and of Lebanon.

Second, I would like to tell the remaining swindlers in west Beirut: What do you expect to achieve from now on? Militarily, west Beirut has fallen. This is despite the fact that you had no right whatsoever to exist on Lebanese soil and brandish arms against the Lebanese authority and people. At any rate, let it be fully understood by you that your leaders, such as Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and others, do not care about what has befallen you, what befalls you and what will befall you. Abu 'Ammar and his clique, which rules you, have secured themselves in the Soviet Embassy. Whatever befalls you, they will remain safe and will escape with their skin. Their only concern now is to leave west Beirut and leave you alone to be slaughtered and killed and to pay with your blood. You have lost the battle.

Why then be stubborn? Out of mercy for the remaining Lebanese in west Beirut and out of mercy for the buildings and establishments of west Beirut, which gave you shelter for 7 long years, I demand you to think logically, even if once in your life, and realize that it is your leaders who have put you in this horrible furnace. Their only concern is to escape from this impasse with their skin so as to enjoy the money they have accumulated at your expense and as a price of your blood. Their only concern is to enjoy the great wealth they have deposited in international banks. Why don't you take the initiative, destroy these traitors and blood merchants, declare your surrender and ask to leave Beirut without your weapons. We are sure that your request will be met. You would thus show, even if once, that you are a people who deserve to live.

All your actions in the past were impromptu, thoughtless and emotional. Understand well what I have told you and act on this basis because it means your deliverance. This is humanitarian advice, which I freely give to you: Do away with those who claim to be your leaders and resort to the solution which will deliver you.

Third, I tell the Syrians and Hafiz al-Asad that their role in Lebanon is finished. We know, Your Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, that you never cared and will never care for the sons of your army who are being killed and burned. Your only concern has always been to keep your position. The person who committed the massacres in Hamah and elsewhere does not and will not hesitate to sacrifice all members of his army to stay in power.

O Syrian soldiers, I also advise you, as a humanitarian gesture, not to be content with getting rid of those who give you the orders to fight but return to Damascus, overthrow the 'Alawite regime and destroy its head. Who is the head of the snake? Hafiz al-Asad, who deserves to be called Hafiz the fox. He too is pushing you into an unequal battle. Where is the air umbrella which he provides for you?

Why do you fight in Lebanon and for whose sake? The Lebanese people are fed up with you and they are concerned. They want to get rid of you. The cause of Syria is not in Lebanon but in Syria itself. Return to your country and do not continue to behave like sheep led by this fox. Return to your country and destroy the ruling clique and let us then cooperate to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and rebuild these homelands, which are afflicted by their rulers, and see how we can render a true, and not a false service, to the people.

Finally, I would like to reassure the Israelis that the Israeli Defense Forces' operation was carried out in the interests of the Lebanese, or at least 95 percent of the Lebanese people. All Lebanon thanks the State of Israel for its deed. Lebanon will not forget this good turn. We feel very sorry for each drop of blood spilled by every honorable soldier on the land of Lebanon because it is a drop of blood spilled for the sake of the Lebanese people. Anyone who says the contrary does not express the will of the Lebanese.

On this occasion, I support everything the great poet Sai'd 'Aql said yesterday, He sincerely expressed the feelings of all the Lebanese. I tell him that even if the cease-fire is consolidated, the Lebanese people will remain grateful to Israel. However, the Lebanese must benefit from what has been given to us either through diplomatic or military methods.

We must act to expel the remnants of the Syrian occupation army and the defeated swindlers. The battle has become easy and the aim is easy to attain. It is sufficient that those responsible should respond to this demand. We can spare a lot of blood by diplomatic methods. We are sure that international public opinion will then compel the foreign occupiers to leave Lebanon.

Regarding the members of the parties who fought in the saboteurs' ranks, we have pardoned them, as we told you previously. We said let bygones be bygones and let us open a new chapter. However, let them understand that each of them must watch his step carefully, and see that he does not err again. It is our right to place each of them under surveillance and we are watching them. The punishment will be harsh if any of them errs again or contemplates making errors. I advise everyone who cannot be loyal to his homeland -- Lebanon -- and cannot go along with the good Lebanese principles to leave the liberated territories to avoid paying the price afterwards.

I tell those who claim that there is no conqueror and vanquished that they are mistaken. There is a conqueror and a vanquished. The vanquished is everyone who cooperated with the forces of evil to destroy Lebanon. The conqueror is Lebanon, the Lebanese right and everyone who supported it. Therefore, I say anyone who claims that the issue has ended with no conqueror and no vanquished is mistaken. It is not important that one should go to the defeated person and behead him, but to be able to say that he has lost and that right has been upheld. Right has pardoned the defeated person, and pardon is the quality of noble-minded people and we, the Lebanese, have known nothing other than nobleness and forgiveness. May you live long and may Free Lebanon live sovereign and independent.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON AL-ASAD VISIT TO MOSCOW

JN301426 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] In Damascus, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad was asked today about the truth of the reports that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had recently paid a secret visit to Moscow. The Syrian minister did not wish to confirm or deny the reports but said contacts between the Syrian and USSR commands have never ceased, because the solid strategic friendship that exists between the two countries dictates such constant contacts and successive consultations in the two countries' mutual interest.

The Syrian information minister also praised Syrian-USSR relations and described them as being excellent in all fields.

KHADDAM LEAVES DAMASCUS FOR SAUDI ARABIA 30 JUNE

JN301130 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Official Syrian sources in Damascus have said Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Damascus today for Saudi Arabia to take part in the meetings of the ministerial committee formed by the Arab League to follow up on efforts to implement UN resolutions calling for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. The committee meeting, which was scheduled to have met in At-Ta'if yesterday was postponed until today.

GEN TALAS BRIEFS ASSEMBLY ON MILITARY SITUATION

JN302145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly held a closed session at 2030 today under its speaker, Mahmud az-Zu'bi. Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and minister of defense, and the ministers of state for the affairs of the People's Assembly, oil, public works and fishery wealth were also present.

Gen Mustafa Talas briefed Assembly members on the military situation in light of the Zionist invasion of fraternal Lebanon. General Talas described the battles fought by our armed forces on all fronts. These forces have proved capable of repulsing the invasion and inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on the enemy.

General Talas hailed our armed forces' glorious heroism and sacrifices while defending Lebanese territory and the Arab nation's dignity. He said these sacrifices will be a torch to guide our coming generations on the path of construction, liberation and immortality.

General Talas asserted that our armed forces are determined to continue the struggle, repulse the invading Zionist forces and teach them more lessons in sacrifice.

General Talas then aswered questions raised by several members, describing the exact political and military situation.

DAMASCUS TV COMMENTARY CONDEMNS LEBANESE LEADERS

JN302025 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Everyone has the right to have faith in or to believe in what he finds useful, helpful and appropriate to achieve his own interests. What causes wonder is when a person becomes his own enemy. Such a matter not only creates wonder but also sympathy for this person, who does not realize what he is doing. It would be really catastrophic, however, if this person realized and was fully aware of the stands he had adopted.

Hence, the old-new alliance existing between some Lebanese leaders and Israel -- an alliance based on racist, Nazi and fascist grounds -- makes it necessary to talk about the Zionist aggression's objectives.

The status quo in Lebanon urges us to ask: Who are the beneficiaries from and those exposed to the Zionist aggression against the Arabs in general and Lebanon in particular? Is there any side that is not exposed to this aggression? Is Israel directing its aggression against some of our people and exempting others from this aggression?

There are many similar questions to which we answer: Israel has never been an enemy of some of our people and a friend of others. Israel is the enemy of all our people regardless of their political, ideological, class or religious affiliations.

Therefore, it is both necessary and useful to indicate that the existing alliance between some Lebanese leaders and Israel is lopsided. Israel now constitutes a regional power backed by the U.S. military machine, which is taken into account in the balance of military forces in the Arab region. We also know very well the extent of the power of some Lebanese leaders, those leaders who think they are occupying position that enables them to deal with Israel as peers.

This status quo urges us to make a comparison between this alliance and another similar one between Oman's Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and the U.S. administration. Such a comparison confirms the fact that some Lebanese leaders would be able to put the same amount of pressure on Tel Aviv that Qabus can put on the U.S. administration.

What is taking place in Lebanon clarifies the imminent or possible results -- Israel, which constitutes a regional power, will deal with those who call themselves allies of Israel exactly as the big fish deals with the small fish. Some Lebanese factions are certainly like small fish that will be swallowed by the whale.

Israel is everyone's enemy. Its aggression is aimed against everyone. This is its nature and this is the reason for its existence.

We are in Syria because we realize and are fully aware of this fact. We are in Lebanon to prevent the annihilation of the Palestinian people and the liquidation of the Palestinian cause. We are in Lebanon because we are against Zionist expansion. We are there to prevent Lebanon's division and stop it from becoming a small fish that can be swallowed by the big fish coming from Tel Aviv.

In addition to all that, we are in Lebanon to defend our national and pan-Arab security. Therefore, our soldiers are fighting on Lebanese soil, and their blood is watering Lebanese soil. Our soldiers are determined to rid Lebanon of the filth of occupation.

CABINET CONVENES TO DISCUSS LEBANON NEGOTIATIONS

No Progress Seen

TA301216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] We now return to today's special Israeli Cabinet session in Jerusalem. Over to David Essing:

[Essing -- live from the Knesset] The Israeli Cabinet is now meeting amid rising tension over the situation in west Beirut. According to reliable Israeli sources, there has been no progress on Israel's demand that all the terrorists get out of Beirut.

In last night's Knesset debate, Prime Minister Begin offered to make it easier for the terrorists by telling them they could leave Beirut with their personal arms. But this morning, the reliable sources said, the situation is still frozen. This would seem to indicate that there has been no word in Jerusalem that the terrorists are willing to leave west Beirut. Prime Minister Begin said that under no condition would Israel agree to the terrorists staying in the Lebanese capital. Begin also spoke about resolving the issue, hopefully without force, within a day or two.

Yesterday a senior Israeli official said that Israel views with great gravity what he called the PLO's stalling tactics. The official said that if the diplomatic effort fails, then the Cabinet would have to meet again to consider its further steps. This is apparently what is happening at this hour.

Appearing before the Knesset Defense and Foreign Afairs Committee today, Prime Minister Begin again expressed the hope that George Shultz, the secretary of state-designate, would be a good friend of Israel. In Begin's words, the job makes the man.

Meridor Comments

TA301236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] At the end of the Cabinet session in Jerusalem, our correspondent David Essing reports that Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor would only say that the Cabinet held a discussion on political and defense affairs. Another Cabinet session is expected to be held before the end of the week.

Cabinet To Reconvene

TA301406 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet will apparently convene the day after tomorrow to receive a report on the United States' efforts to remove the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon. The Cabinet today discussed the matter for about 2 hours, and our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports the Cabinet hopes it will be possible to drive the terrorists out with the help of the contacts made by the United States. Nevertheless, Israel believes the time left for this is very short.

OFFICIAL SOURCES STRESS TIME FACTOR IMPORTANCE

TA301409 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1402 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Government sources in Jerusalem express the hope that the political moves and pressures regarding Lebanon will yield results. Nevertheless, the sources mention that the time factor has significance and if it transpires that the PLO does not intend to leave Beirut, Israel will have to reconsider its moves. At noon the Cabinet discussed the developments around Beirut and the chances for the terrorists' departure from west Beirut. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports the Cabinet will reconvene either tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

BEGIN RECEIVES 'URGENT MESSAGE' FROM HAIG

TA301512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] An urgent message was received today in Jerusalem from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig detailing U.S. policy regarding arrangements in Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned the details of the message and here is his report:

[Schiffer -- live] The message indicates that the United States supports Israel's major positions regarding future arrangements in Lebanon. The message contains nine points that constitute guidelines for U.S. envoy Philip Habib, currently in Beirut. The United States will work toward the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, the Syrians and the terrorists. The U.S. administration will work for the removal of PLO commanders and members from Beirut. An attempt will also be made to help establish a stable government that will extend its sovereignty and discipline over all of Lebanon.

The only point Israel rejects pertains to the recommendation that if the Lebanese Government agrees to a political framework for the Palestinians in Lebanon the United States will not oppose this. Israel has already expressed its absolute opposition to this recommendation and will insist that all terrorist organizations, together with their institutions and commands, leave Lebanon. It seems that Alexander Haig, in his message, wanted to formulate the major points of U.S. foreign policy pertaining to the Lebanese crisis 2 days prior to his retirement from office, out of the desire to ensure that this will be the policy after he is gone.

Political sources believe the objective of the message is also to signal to Israel that it should persist in seeking a political solution to the problem of the terrorists' presence in Beirut. Israel today allowed more time for Philip Habib's mediation efforts. Jerusalem is waiting for the news conference U.S. President Ronald Reagan will hold this evening in which he will discuss U.S. policy regarding Israel, Lebanon and the peace process in the region.

More on Message

TA301543 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 1515 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The United States has reconfirmed in the latest contacts its positions regarding Beirut and Lebanon and these are almost totally compatible with Israel's positions. The Cabinet will reconvene tomorrow or the day after tomorrow in order to examine again the developments in Beirut and its future moves. Government sources today said political contacts are continuing at this stage although so far no progress has been made. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Begin Becker recording] The contacts, pressures and moves on the Jerusalem-Washington-Beirut triangle continue, but so far -- as far as Jerusalem knows -- without concrete results. The United States repeatedly asks for more time from Israel in order to continue its efforts, and for the time being Israel has granted the requests.

The latest interesting development is a message from outgoing Secretary of State Haig in which he reconfirms the known U.S. positions regarding Beirut and Lebanon. These positions include the demand [derisha] that all the terrorists be removed from Beirut together with their personal light arms. Most of the U.S. positions are compatible with Israel's positions. It seems that in its last move Washington tried to calm Jerusalem so as to be able to continue the diplomatic contacts.

In the meantime, the tight siege over west Beirut continues. This is not an easy siege and it indeed is beginning to affect the terrorists. Nonetheless, the signal about their departure from Beirut has not yet been received.

The Cabinet meeting today continued the discussion about developments in Beirut, a discussion that began yesterday. It is impossible to report the details of this discussion since a blackout has been imposed on them. Government sources stress time and time again the importance of the time factor for Israel, and the proof for this is that the Cabinet will reconvene tomorrow or the day after tomorrow to reconsider its moves. [end recording]

Begin Reply to Haig

TA010918 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 11

[Report by Ya'aqov Erez and Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Begin says, in a reply to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, that Israel will not agree to the establishment of a PLO political framework in Beirut. Israel's position is that the PLO is a terrorist and not a political organization and that any PLO nucleus under the guise of a political movement will lead in a short while to the establishment of a terrorist organization.

In the message to Prime Minister Begin on the eve of his departure from office, Mr Haig outlined U.S. principles for resolving the Lebanese crisis. These principles resemble Israel's stance:

A. The removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, including the PLO commanders and members, from Beirut.

B. The creation of a security buffer zone 40 km from the Israeli border to guarantee the well-being of the northern settlements.

C. The establishment of a stable government in Lebanon that could introduce order in that country.

'POLICYMAKERS' ASSESS BEIRUT MILITARY OPTION

TA010559 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] With the negotiations in Beirut still bogged down, and Israeli policymakers once again mulling over the military options, some government circles here are wondering how forcefully the U.S. will in fact oppose an IDF attack on west Beirut after the event -- provided it was demonstrably a last resort action and did not cause massive death and destruction.

In this connection, one high policymaker noted yesterday that the U.S. -- including Haig himself -- had seemed most forceful and vigorous in opposing any Israeli incursion into Lebanon before Operation Peace for Galilee began. Haig, the policymaker recalled, wrote to Premier Begin, warning him that an Israeli invasion would cause Israel to lose support in U.S. public opinion.

After the event, however, the administration condoned -- at any rate it did not condemn -- the Israeli incursion. (And Begin claimed in the Knesset on Tuesday, citing a Louis Harris poll, that U.S. opinion understood and sympathized).

The policymaker stressed that the options open to Israel, if Habib's diplomacy fails, are not "black or white. as many people seem to think." His implication seemed to be that the IDF could increase its direct military pressure on the PLO in west Beirut without committing itself, initially, to a devastating attack on the entire city.

As regards the course of the negotiations in Beirut, Israeli policymakers believe the difficulty lies not in any specific details of the PLO's proposed capitulation, but rather in the PLO leadership's continued reluctance to come to terms with the inescapable need to leave Lebanon.

Sources here said Israel has not been asked for further concessions regarding the terms of surrender following Begin's agreement, earlier in the week, that the retreating PLO men could take their personal weapons with them.

Government circles were cautious in response to seemingly good news tidings from Beirut last night, where Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan appeared to be hopeful that a negotiated agreement was shaping up. These circles pointed out that there had been "ups" in the talks before -- only to be overtaken by "downs" again.

'MILITARY SOURCE': PLO DRAWING OUT NEGOTIATIONS

TA301921 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The cease-fire in Beirut is being maintained. Speaking to our security affairs correspondent, a military source said the terrorists are drawing out the political negotiations to take advantage of Israel's achievements in order to establish in Lebanon an alternative base to their command headquarters in Beirut, which is to be evacuated. In the opinion of this security source, the city of Tripoli may be such a substitute center since the Syrians are in control there.

'SOURCES' ON POSSIBLE PLO WITHDRAWAL FLEXIBILITY

TA010632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0615 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Political sources confirm that if a settlement is achieved that leads to the departure of the terrorists from Beirut, Israel will then be prepared to consider a Lebanese request to pull back the IDF from the Beirut approaches a little. Today, Philip Habib's assistant, Morris Draper, is supposed to arrive in Israel from Beirut in order to report the latest developments. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Begin recording] President Reagan's remarks were received with satisfaction in Jerusalem this morning. Most of the positions the U.S. President presented in his news conference yesterday are compatible with the understandings reached between Israel and the United States, and political circles noted, among other things, the continuity of policy between Secretary Haig and his successor, Shultz.

Up to this point Jerusalem has no information about any positive developments on the road toward a new settlement in Beirut. At the same time, it is mentioned the Shi'ites in the Beirut area are increasingly discontent with the PLO and some assess that this fact can be used to increase the pressure on the besieged terrorists. This is however a possibility and not an established fact.

Philip Habib's assistant, Morris Draper, will apparently arrive in Israel from Beirut today. Draper will report on the situation to date, the latest contacts and positions presented by the PLO. At the same time political sources confirmed that after a settlement is achieved in Beirut and the PLO does indeed leave the city, Israel will be ready to consider a request by the Lebanese Government, if one is made, to withdraw a little bit further from the Beirut approaches.

Let us mention that Israel controls the Beirut-Damascus highway many kilometers east of the Lebanese capital and this control allows it some political flexibility. Jerusalem emphasizes that under no circumstances will it accept an appeal from the PLO on this matter unless it is clear that this is the free request of the Lebanese Government.

As is known, the government will reconvene, tomorrow apparently, with a fuller picture of the situation in order to reconsider its future moves and to make decisions if necessary. Even if the government gave another time-out for the political action, the government's spokesman stressed, this should be short. [end recording]

'SENIOR SOURCE' COMMENTS ON REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE

TA011026 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 11

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir and from Washington by Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpts] A senior Israeli source reacted to the U.S. President's news conference by saying that it did not signal a change from the policy that has guided the administration in recent weeks. The source expressed his satisfaction with the remarks made by the President.

Observers in Washington believe Mr Reagan's remarks prove that despite Haig's resignation as secretary of state the President still adheres to the recommendations of the outgoing secretary of state.

It seems Reagan has understood -- a week too late -- that a public Israeli declaration not to enter Beirut would contribute to the terrorists' reluctance to negotiate. He therefore also made a very unusual move and publicly took exception to the announcement of his spokesman who a week ago said Prime Minister Begin had promised the President that Israel would not operate in Beirut.

Political correspondent Ilan Kfir reports:

Jerusalem this morning reacted with satisfaction and favorably to President Reagan's remarks.

Political sources in Jerusalem noted that Mr Reagan's position expresses Washington's understanding for the motives of the Peace for Galilee Operation and the deep friendship between the two countries.

There is satisfaction in Jerusalem about the fact that the President emphasized that there can be no comparison between Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and of the fact that he confirmed that Prime Minister Begin did not say that Israel would not enter Beirut.

SENIOR 'POLITICAL SOURCE' ON REPORTED 'DEMAND'

TA010809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Ambassador Habib's assistant, Morris Draper, will arrive in Israel from Beirut at noon and will confer with the prime minister to brief him on the progress in the contacts intended to evacuate the terrorists from west Beirut. He will also review the results of the contacts on the establishment of a broadly based government in Lebanon.

A high-ranking political source in Jerusalem told our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer this morning that no request [baqasha] was made of Israel to pull back its forces, stationed in the suburbs of Beirut. However, he stressed, even if such a demand [derisha] had been presented, Israel would have firmly opposed it. The reports from Beirut on this matter, the source noted, have no connection to the negotiations on the removal of the terrorists from the city.

SHAMIR TELLS DRAPER: END OF PATIENCE REACHED

TA011036 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1015 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Report from the Foreign Ministry by political correspondent Gad Becker -- live]

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir met U.S. diplomat Morris Draper today. Shamir told Habib's assistant that Israel is reaching the end of its patience in waiting for a political solution to the problem of the terrorists in Beirut. We want the terrorists to leave Beirut and Lebanon immediately, the foreign minister told Draper, and we do not want anybody to think there is any room for procrastination.

The foreign minister again emphasized that there is no other solution but the departure of all terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon. Draper, who arrived in Jerusalem this morning from Beirut after aiding Habib throughout the negotiations there, described the efforts of the U.S. envoy there to achieve a political solution. He especially emphasized the difficulties facing Habib due to the Israeli siege, the conditions to which the terrorists are subjected and the complex political situation there.

It should be mentioned that it is not only the split in Lebanon -- the various Christian groups, the Lebanese Government and the terrorists -- that is disrupting the negotiations, but, especially, the split among the various terrorist organizations in Beirut, each of which is driving in another direction, each having its own conditions and positions regarding their departure from Beirut. In any event, Draper is saying today that Habib intends to carry on with his efforts to achieve an agreement. Despite the difficulties the Americans believe a certain settlement can be achieved. Israel, however says -- we are quoting Foreign Minister Shamir here -- we are reaching the limit of our patience.

Mr Draper left for a meeting with Prime Minister Begin and will apparently also meet Defense Minister Sharon today. As far as we know, he intends to return to Beirut later.

BEGIN ADMONISHES ALIGNMENT ON 'INSINUATIONS'

TA301108 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1050 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Menahem Begin attacked the Alignment Knesset members who, he said, have adopted the style of recriminations and insinuations. We have never accused you of deliberately misleading the public, the prime minister said, even though on many occasions we had good reason to do so. You have introduced an unacceptable style to public life in Israel, the prime minister said.

Alignment MK Mordekhay Gur called the offer the prime minister made to the terrorists last night humiliating and shameful, and the prime minister reacted by saying that the famous interview Gur granted as chief of staff on the eve of President as-Sadat's arrival in Jerusalem was disgraceful and although it was granted without prior consent from the political echelon, the prime minister did not make accusations against him. This is what was said a few minutes ago at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON

TA301050 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0840 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Telephone interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir by IDF radio announcer -- live]

[Text] [Question] How are you this morning?

[Answer] God be blessed.

[Question] God be blessed. Sir, we have been hearing the expression "the hourglass" more and more during the past few days -- the hourglass with respect to the problem of Beirut. As it stands now, how much sand, how much time remains in this hourglass?

[Answer] The Israeli Government in its decision of Sunday and in the Knesset's decision last night precisely set Israel's proposals for resolving the matter of Beirut. We are giving the political moves time. As is known, the United States is intensively involved in these moves to achieve the objectives we presented. I think that everyone sees that Israel's proposals are very generous. It should be said that many people are impressed by this generosity since involved here is a company of criminals and murderers, a vile movement without parallel.

In any case, in order to resolve the matter we have made these proposals and now we are giving the political moves time, mainly the good offices of the United States via Philip Habib to bring about the departure of the terrorists from Beirut. Israel will insist, as the prime minister stressed last night in the Knesset, that the terrorists leave west Beirut to make possible in fact the restoration of peace in Lebanon and in Israel.

[Question] What do you mean when you say terrorists? We have been hearing various formulations: The leaders will leave and thousands of terrorists will stay and lay down their arms, or alternatively, that every last terrorist will leave Beirut.

[Answer] I think the Cabinet's decision, as approved yesterday by the Knesset, is clear: We are talking about those same thousands -- there is a substantial number of thousands of terrorists -- members of some 15 murderous and terrorist organizations under the umbrella organization called the PLO. They must all leave Beirut and Lebanon.

The prime minister said in the Knesset yesterday that Israel has expressed its agreement -- and this, in fact, is more than generous -- that they can even leave with their personal weapons, in order to show the entire world that there is no question of humiliation here -- although they deserve humiliation -- but we have no interest in humiliation. We have only one interest: that they leave Beirut, for only in this way can we restore peace to Beirut, to Lebanon and to Israel and ensure that there will once again be a quiet and tranquil border between us and Lebanon.

Our position is clear and this is as it should be, but Israel has now given time, is giving time, to political moves. We want to exhaust the political moves and we hope they will bear fruit and bring results.

[Question] Yes, there is no doubt that the PLO and the terrorist organizations were dealt a severe military blow in the moves of the last several weeks. However, do you not think, Sir, that the terrorist organizations have been strengthened politically? Never, so it seems to me, have there been contacts so relatively direct between the United States and the PLO and never have they been such a conspicuous partner in political negotiations in the region.

[Answer] I think things must be seen as they are. Not only were they truly dealt a devastating military blow thanks to the wonderful action of the IDF, which, with God's help, routed them, but they were also dealt a political blow. It is true that there are contacts with the PLO -- but look at what it concerns: their departure from Beirut, their packing up and leaving, their leaving their stronghold, their entire base.

The PLO's political strength has always stemmed from its military strength. It kept getting stronger -- and only now have we seen what it has, what it had in Lebanon -- but today it has nothing. God be blessed, we destroyed and eliminated this infrastructure. It was a state within a nonstate. It has an entire army, such as few countries in the world have. And we have been hearing all the time from the Europeans recently that the PLO must be taken into account because it represents the military arm of the Palestinians -- it is the Palestinian fighting force. When this force was struck, it was proven to the world what its worth was; the PLO has no political value that is not based on its military strength.... [interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] Do you not think that the political strength of...

[Answer] ...the terrorists will leave Beirut and this will mark the end of the organization as it exists today. This does not mean that tomorrow there will be no terrorist actions. We will cope with this, we will overcome this, with God's help, but this is a devastating political blow because all its value -- this is not a representative organization, it was not chosen by anyone -- all its power come from its military strength and its terrorism and in its domination of half of Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Deputy Foreign Minister, is it your impression that the terrorists are indeed conducting negotiations wholeheartedly or are they trying to drag them out?

[Answer] It is true, as you know, that Israel does not negotiate with the PLO. We have no dialogue with them and we will never have one with them. They are people who have inscribed on their banner the destruction of the state and we will defend ourselves and do what we must regarding them.

Therefore, it is difficult for me to answer you. We are not conducting negotiations with them. Neither, incidentally, are the Americans. It is the Lebanese Government, which is in fact the lawful government, and it has publicly declared that it wants them to leave and it is discussing with them the ways of realizing this. Of course, we know the PLO -- this is a murderous, vile organization, so it almost goes without saying that it will lie. However, I cannot determine this. What is important is the results. We have presented, in what I think is the most reasonable way possible, what we are seeking. This is the bottom line. Incidentally, it is acceptable to the United States. They are trying to achieve these objectives.

[Question] On the matter of the United States, I want to ask you a final question, Mr Deputy Foreign Minister. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has announced his resignation. The Los Angeles TIMES writes that although Haig is leaving, his policies are still being maintained, the pro-Israeli policy in this matter is still being followed. Do you see the beginning of a change or a change in U.S. policy with respect to the problem?

[Answer] We believe there is no change in U.S. policy. The Americans are consistent in their policy. You know that the United States vetoed a French proposal at the UN Security Council after Secretary Haig's resignation.

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] There is no doubt that Secretary Haig was and is a great friend of ours and our people do not forget friends. However, it must be recalled that the United States is not a parliamentary regime. It is a presidential regime. Foreign policy, like all its policies, is determined by the president. And there is no doubt, and one must not forget, that the prime minister a week ago met for a very long talk of several hours -- and about 1 hour privately -- with the President, and we know that that is the President's policy and therefore we certainly expect and believe that there will be continuity, as we have believed until now, in U.S. policy in the coming period as well.

[Question] Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, thank you.

BURG ON LEBANESE OPERATION, AUTONOMY TALKS

TA010856 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0740 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Telephone interview with Interior Minister Yosef Burg by Yitzhaq Ben-Ner -- live]

[Text] [Question] Minister Burg, can developments in Lebanon have a positive effect on the continuation of the autonomy talks?

[Answer] I think so and the reason for this is as follows. Quite a few of the Arab residents of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip thought the PLO's road was the best, the only and most efficient one. It seems to me that this thought and these hopes were proven rather worthless. The PLO's road is a tragedy for the Arabs, for the people in Lebanon. I think this is a very strong [word indistinct] for the Arabs of the territories so that they understand that the autonomy negotiations are important and good, and this is the only road for the promotion of their affairs.

[Question] Are there ways by which you could receive feedback and ascertain the attitudes prevailing among the local leadership in Judaea and Samaria? Will there be readiness there to join the autonomy deliberations?

[Answer] It seems too early for this since the results of the Peace for Galilee Operation are still under negotiation which is now moving into the battlefield among the participants of the negotiations [sentence as heard]. I assume the psychological outcome of the PLO's defeat will not be long in coming.

[Question] As far as the autonomy talks between Israel and Egypt are concerned, who has the ball in his court now, we or the Egyptians?

[Answer] The argument revolved around the question of the venue of the talks. I have not noticed great Egyptian enthusiasm in recent months to advance the talks due to the argument over Jerusalem which cannot be boycotted as a venue, just as Cairo and Washington are not. However, this question of venue is [words indistinct] -- whether and to what extent there is again a chance for the talks, this time with the participation of the Arab inhabitants of the territories.

[Question] Dr Burg, do you intend to make any moves regarding the resumption of the talks?

[Answer] This is necessary. I do not think it can be done within the coming 2 or 3 weeks, although, as I said, the talks are moving from the battlefront to the negotiation table.

[Question] On this matter, do you believe you will also initiate contacts with moderate leaders in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip?

[Answer] Yes, but I cannot divulge any details.

[Question] Dr Burg, the Cabinet is meeting almost daily now, sometimes even more than once a day. Is the issue of the autonomy talks also raised?

[Answer] There must be no leaks but I can say that it has not been raised in recent days. There is a scale of priorities and the first priority is to reach a successful conclusion of the Peace for Galilee Operation and to achieve the set political objectives which the prime minister spoke of in the Knesset on Tuesday.

[Question] When calm prevails, this subject will be raised however.

[Answer] Whoever wants quiet in our region should want the autonomy talks to be held.

SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES EC RESOLUTION ON LEBANON

TA301018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner this morning expressed astonishment with the EC summit meeting conference resolution which once again condemns Israel's operations in Lebanon even though the actual developments have proved that Israel had no other choice but to take the action it did.

He also condemned the statement made by the EC countries that the PLO should be a partner to peace negotiations, and said that this contradicts the peace process as set out in the Camp David accords. At the same time, he noted with satisfaction that the EC countries have reached the conclusion that all foreign elements should leave Lebanon. Israel expresses its hope that the 10 EC members together with other elements in the international community will help speed up the liberation of Lebanon from the yoke of the terrorist organization, the PLO. This will contribute toward strengthening the peace process in the region.

YARIV CONFIRMS IDF USE OF CLUSTER BOMBS

TA280952 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Israel used cluster bombs during its military operation. This was confirmed by Reserves Gen Aharon Yariv, the director of the Tel Aviv University's Strategic Studies Institute, serving now with the Northern Command. The cluster bombs issue has been commented on in the United States. General Yariv explained how they were used.

[Begin Yariv recording] ...decided as far as possible not to drop cluster bombs in places where there are people or in areas over which people would then advance but this was not always possible and therefore we have casualties from the cluster bombs. This is the first thing.

The second thing is: Cluster bombs and cluster shells were used only against organized resistance, mainly the Syrians, armor and infantry. They were not used against civilians and not on civilian areas -- I mean, civilian areas where there were great concentrations of civilians. I can give an example that I have seen myself. There is an area called [Kafr Sil] near Beirut, south of Beirut, and this area was evacuated by all the civilians. The Syrian commandos in strength took positions there and we had to shell them in order to enable our troops to advance. They [Israelis] used cluster shells and cluster bombs, but against tanks and organized infantry, mainly commando units, in organized defensive positions. [end recording]

MANPOWER BRANCH CHIEF SUMS UP IDF LOSSES

TA291957 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1625 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The chief of the IDF Manpower Branch, Maj Gen Moshe Nativ, reported today that in the course of the Peace for Galilee Operation 271 IDF soldiers have been killed so far and 13 are missing. Israel knows with certainty that pilot Aharon Ahi'az is in captivity. He is held by the terrorists in west Beirut.

Major General Nativ gave the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee a detailed briefing of the breakdown on casualties, and noted that largest number of wounded soldiers who were only slightly wounded have already returned to their units.

As for the terrorist prisoners, the chief of the Manpower Branch noted that their fate is something for the political echelon to decide. He disclosed that Israel has captured prisoners from all Arab countries, from Pakistan and Bangladesh as well.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE TO BE EXTENDED

TA300806 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] The IDF General Staff Command has decided that the compulsory military service of soldiers belonging to combat units in positions that are urgently required will be extended by 2 to 3 months.

It has been decided that combat soldiers who are to complete their service in the near future, or soldiers whose occupation is in high demand in the various IDF branches will not be discharged. They will continue in regular service conditions for as long as necessary.

The chief of staff explained to soldiers around Beirut with whom he held a conversation yesterday that it is impossible to discharge soldiers who are completing their 3-year service right now, as the IDF is recruiting reservists.

Lieutenant General Eytan noted that the postponement of these discharges will increase the number of combatants in service in the IDF and will raise its standard, because highly experienced soldiers will remain in service for an additional period of time.

RETURNING IDF SOLDIERS QUESTIONING WAR AIMS

TA291355 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Reservists discharged and returning home reveal that the questions and the debate arising in the rearguard about the war aims and its circumstances are shared by many at the front.

Disagreements exist not only among Knesset members and among those not fighting. In the breaks between the fighting many soldiers and their commanders found time to argue and deliberate on some subjects concerned with this war. We heard this from soldiers and officers mainly during the last week of the war. They are now publicizing their opinions. Their opinions cannot be suppressed, bitter and harsh as they may be.

It is becoming clear now that the secrecy imposed by the defense minister on all operative actions was so thick it confused not only the enemy but also officers and soldiers in the IDF. While the most secret details were known to many of them, they were prevented from knowing the real aims of this war. The advance in the area was not accompanied by any explanations to the soldiers. Many of them were confused by the quick change of the strategic aims of the operation. They listened to broadcasts from Israel and there were those who were even more confused by the announcement that Israel would like to chase the Syrians out of Lebanon and prevent them from coming back to Beirut, and on another occasion by the announcement that that was not the reason for their fighting. Once they were told that they have reached Beirut so as to gain a bargaining card in the political negotiations, and once that the aim was to liquidate the terrorists there.

What has made the questions even worse was the fact that many of them were among those who opened fire on the Syrian forces while hearing at the same time that Israel was only reacting and returning fire, and it was the enemy that was violating the cease-fire. A credibility gap was created for many. The result was that arguments broke not only in the Cabinet and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, but also at the front. Many commanders, when asked to supply answers to the soldiers, did not know what to answer. Moreover, some of them expressed misgivings and doubts in front of junior officers and even enlisted men.

The skeptics became even more so. The impression is that the skeptics are the minority, but it is not an insignificant minority at all. What is more, it is not an insignificant minority quality-wise. The questions focus now on subjects such as whether west Beirut should be attacked if the terrorists do not retreat from it, and what will happen afterwards. The many casualties made the questions more poignant after the Yom Kippur war as well.

Contrary to wars prior to the Yom Kippur war we witnessed a national debate in which [the then] Maj Gen Ari'el Sharon played a major role, albeit in the other direction. Then the argument focused on the blunder which preceded the Arab attack, but the argument began at the end of the war. This time the argument began in the middle of the war and it focuses mainly on the expanded and political aims of this war which confused not only some of the ministers but many of the people and the army. It is clear that we face a difficult national debate which will not be easily swept under the rug.

CAPTURED 'TERRORIST' ARMS WORTH $5 BILLION

TA300856 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 30 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] A rough estimate indicates the arms and sabotage materiel captured in Lebanon are worth at least $5 billion. It is known that 'Arafat had tremendous amounts of money at his disposal, namely some $70 billion. Part of that money was spent on the procurement of huge quantities of arms, all of which -- in all of its military and economic value -- is currently in the hands of the IDF.

As some sort of indicator, let us point out that the booty is five times higher than the state revenues from tourism per annum, 2.5 times larger than the defense imports, and is roughtly equivalent to a quarter of the entire state income.

SYRIANS SAID REINFORCING BEIRUT-DAMASCUS ROAD

TA302112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The Syrians have reinforced their forces over the last few days on the cease-fire line on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

This has been reported by military sources to our correspondent Me'ir Einstein.

From the territory controlled by the IDF the Syrian activity can be observed. Over the last few days Syrian soldiers who had been hiding in houses near the road in the area under the IDF control have given themselves up to IDF soldiers, deciding to surrender mainly because of a shortage of water and food.

In this context, the IDF is making every effort to return life to normal in the villages near the Beirut-Damascus highway. Cars passed along the roads of 'Alayh and Bhamdun today calling through loudspeakers to businessmen to open their shops and to the inhabitants to return to normal life.

JERUSALEM ARABIC: IDF APPEALS TO PLO TO LEAVE

JN301523 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1438 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The IDF Command has issued the following announcement:

IDF statement addressed to armed Palestinians in western Beirut: O armed Palestinians, the war in Lebanon has not ended but will continue until the last armed Palestinian leaves Lebanese territory. The Israeli Government has expressed readiness to give you and your leaders a chance to find an honorable way out of the trouble by allowing you to leave beseiged west Beirut preserving your life and the lives of your leaders. The Israeli Government and army have opened the best way for the elements of the terrorist organizations and their leaders to leave Lebanon.

O armed Palestinian, you should know that a number of Arab states have recently exerted efforts to find a refuge for you and your comrades and to save you from the siege and from the physical and psychological suffering you have been undergoing for over 2 weeks and to lead you out of Beirut by sea, land or air.

O armed Palestinian, pause and think. For reasons better known to them, your leaders are wasting time and are not responding to the offers of these Arab states. They may be stalling for fear that they may lose their positions, wealth or authority. You should know that time is running out and that the procrastination of your leaders has doubled the dangers threatening your life and that of your brothers. Remember that the IDF does not want bloodshed and that the IDF Command has given your leaders an honorable way out to enable you and your comrades to leave Lebanese territory safely and peacefully. The flames that might break out at any moment will consume everything in west Beirut.

O armed Palestinian, pause and think. The IDF is extending to you and to your leaders the last rescue rope and granting you the chance to return to your loved ones in peace and safety. You must choose between impending death in Lebanon and a dignified life outside Lebanese territory.

O armed Palestinian, pause, think and act logically. Use this chance granted to you by the IDF and save your life and that of your loved ones.

'TERRORISTS' ENTRENCHING IN WEST BEIRUT

TA010843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The terrorists in west Beirut have launched a vigorous and hectic effort to turn the quarters under their control into a fortified military area and the intention is to hold thousands of the area's inhabitants hostage if the IDF attacks these quarters.

The Christian radio stations report that many residents in the western part of the city, some of them Christians, were kidnapped and imprisoned in the terrorist camps. The terrorists have seized apartment buildings and turned them into fortified positions. Many streets in west Beirut were mined, roadblocks were set up and positions protected by sandbags were erected.

The members of the leftist militia Al-Murabitun, are also fortifying themselves alongside the terrorists. The Christian radio stations report that about 7,000 terrorists together with 2,300 Syrian soldiers, including commandos, are now fortifying themselves in west Beirut. The tension in the Muslim area increased yesterday following a Voice of Israel broadcast in Arabic which called on the terrorists to leave Lebanon immediately or otherwise fighting would break out in west Beirut.

LEBANESE DRUZE LEADER APPEALS FOR IDF PROTECTION

TA302021 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago we received an update from our correspondent Ehud Ya'ari on today's developments:

[Ya'ari --live] Senior IDF commanders in the Lebanese mountains today intervened to prevent attacks on the Druze by the Lebanese soldiers after a series of provocations, kidnappings and shellings in the northern Ash-Shuf Mountains and the Al-Matn areas.

Druze notables, including the spiritual leader of the community in Lebanon, Shaykh Abu Shakra, asked the IDF in the Druze villages to oversee the Christian fighters' behavior and that if there is an advance toward additional Druze villages this should be carried out by the IDF and not by Christian forces for fear of acts of revenge.

We have learned that Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, the Christian military leader, has indeed instructed his people not to indulge in settling accounts following, among other things, another declaration by senior Druze leader Walid Junblatt that the PLO should leave Lebanon. Junblatt strongly protested the intersectarian incidents and called on U.S. mediator Philip Habib to deal with this issue together with the issue of west Beirut.

Regarding the terrorists' evacuation from Beirut, there is no breakthrough here, as far as we know, although Prime Minister al-Wazzan and the Muslim statesman, Sa'b Salam, reported progress this evening. Habib, for his part, demanded [darash] that the PLO from now on give clear-cut answers to his questions, and indeed the PLO repeated that it is prepared to withdraw from Beirut. However, its previous conditions have remained unchanged, although Israel has already agreed to the departure of the terrorists with their light weapons.

[Unidentified announcer] The Druze villages near the cease-fire line along the Beirut-Damascus highway fear the Christians' revenge. The inhabitants of the Al-Mukhtarah village in the center of the Ash-Shuf Mountains today appealed to the chief of staff and asked him not to disarm the villagers. The Junblatt family lives in the Al-Mukhtarah village. This morning the villagers of Al-Mukhtarah staged a demonstration on this issue.

Druze Discuss 'Provocations'

TA010457 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0435 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] A group of Druze from Lebanon last night met the heads of the Druze community in Israel in the Karme. Our correspondent Menahem Horowitz reports thay discussed the provocations by the Christian Phalangists. The spiritual leader of the Druze in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif last night talked with some of the prime minister's confidants and they promised him they would discuss this issue with Mr Begin.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON SECRETARY HAIG RESIGNATION

'We Will Have to Struggle'

TA271054 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Jun 82 p 5

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Last Message, The Last Veto"]

[Excerpts] The cease-fire on the Damascus highway and in west Beirut which went into effect Friday night was actually achieved on the initiative of Alexander Haig, who telephoned Prime Minister Menahem Begin shortly before he informed President Reagan about his decision to resign the post of secretary of state.

In his last direct appeal to the prime minister, the U.S. secretary of state asked the Israeli Government to cease firing on the Damascus highway and in west Beirut to enable the U.S. envoy to complete his political negotiations in Beirut. And indeed, when Philip Habib proposed the time for the cease-fire shortly after that phone call, his proposal was accepted and the cannons on the Beirut front stopped firing.

Fire had ceased earlier on the Beirut-Damascus highway. By taking control over the Beirut-Damascus highway the IDF attained a first-rate strategic achievement: Syria's grip over the Lebanese capital was eliminated. However, the battle over the road to Damascus indirectly cost Israel another battle, the battle over the road to Washington.

Alexander Haig, the architect of the bridge of strategic understanding between the Israeli Government and the Reagan administration, was forced to retreat from the bridge just as hostile forces in Washington were beginning to attack this understanding.

The Israeli Government acceeded to Alexander Haig's request and ceased firing precisely when the terrorists in Beirut began fleeing toward Tripoli, precisely when Israel completed the siege on west Beirut. However, it was at this same time that Alexander Haig abandoned the bridge he had built, the bridge of understanding between Jerusalem and Washington -- on the Lebanon issue as well.

There is no certainty that Alexander Haig resigned his post solely because of his dispute with the President over the Lebanese issue.

One of the reasons which led Alexander Haig to submit his resignation to the President was the meeting between William Clark, the presidential adviser on national security affairs, and the Saudi ambassador to Washington. Clark was presumably going to make some U.S. commitments to the Saudi ambassador which the secretary of state was unaware of.

In addition to the disparity of views on East-West relations and the Middle East, there were probably tempermental differences between the "Californian group" and the general who grew up within the Washington establishment. Haig wanted -- and in the last few months he even fulfilled his wish -- to become the navigator of U.S. foreign policy. But after he attained his goal, his rivals were ready and waiting in the corner for a crisis in which to restrain his moves -- and the crisis arrived.

We are sorry that the crisis came at a most inconvenient time for us. Haig's resignation might prove to be the oxygen breathing life into the besieged terrorists in Beirut.

At their White House meeting last Monday, President Reagan suggested to the prime minister that Israel permit the terrorist leaders to leave Beirut, but the prime minister rejected the proposal. Begin suggested that all the terrorists leave the Lebanese capital after laying down their arms.

Two days later, when the defense minister was in Beirut, he was again submitted a terrorist proposal to allow their leaders to leave Beirut, specifically, to abandon their command posts. Without going into the reasons for the Israeli rejection and the demand [drisha] that all the terrorists leave the Lebanese capital, the very fact that negotiations are underway -- through U.S. mediation -- for the withdrawal of the terrorist leaders from Beirut is encouraging, just as one should be encouraged by the struggle between the United States and France at the UN Security Council and by the veto cast by the United States on a draft resolution stating that the weapons of the terrorists should be moved out of Beirut and transferred to the refugee camps. A couple of weeks ago we would not have believed such a goal was attainable, but the fact is that we attained it and we reached this bargaining position precisely because we had not defined it as one of the objectives of our war. Since most of our wars have been defensive wars we have never defined war objectives beforehand.

-- In the independence war we reached borders beyond those we had set out to defend.

-- In the 6-day war we reached borders which we had not thought about at the outbreak of the fighting.

In all these wars the political objectives were set in the heat of the fighting and we were not disappointed when, in the middle of the fighting, we were made to realize the international constraints within which we operate. International constraints existed with Haig and they will increase in Haig's absence. The situation must be viewed as it is so as not to lose the achievements gained thus far: A) The destruction of the Syrian missile system; B) Driving the katyushas away from the Israeli border; C) Crushing the PLO's bases, arms depots and infrastructure. Each and every one of these objectives justified the operation.

Other objectives which seem attainable today should not be ruled out. However, their accomplishment depends not only on some breathing space for the Israeli rearguard but also on changing international circumstances. One should closely follow these changes rather than concentrate only on the changes in the U.S. State Department.

At the end of the week we still enjoyed Haig's inheritance through the use of the U.S. veto at the Security Council against a draft resolution designed to extricate the PLO from the siege. From now on we will have to struggle to obtain such a veto and, what is more, we will have to struggle so that when the PLO is defeated in Beirut the Palestinian cause -- which was frozen in the Camp David accords for 5 years but which is now being defrosted in the heat of Beirut -- does not gain international momentum.

Twofold Pressure on Begin

TA281654 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jun 82 p 11

[Commentary by 'Uzi Benziman: "The Complications of Overdoing"]

[Text] If the Yom Kippur war is associated with a "blunder," the war in Lebanon will be remembered as an instance of overdoing. Today, more than 3 weeks after the war broke out (it would be incorrect to call it an operation) and when the number of casualties has risen to more than 10 times as many as the number declared by the prime minister in the Knesset on the third day of the "operation," it is clear to the government that it has become involved in a serious affair as a result of excessive action.

The government is beginning to feel the repercussions of the excessive scale the war in Lebanon has gradually assumed. The pressure on the government is twofold: foreign and domestic. A harsh blow was dealt to the government when Alexander Haig resigned.

Israel's official spokesmen may say time and again that a basic understanding was reached between Reagan and Begin and that Haig's resignation will result in no tangible difference in the compatability of interests between Washington and Jerusalem. However, deep in their hearts, the Israeli Cabinet is aware of the fact that Israel has suffered a fiasco. The more honest among them may actually come to the conclusion that it was the Israeli Government itself that accelerated the pace of developments which finally resulted in Haig's resignation.

One of the reasons why Haig was compelled to resign his post was the mounting military escalation along the Beirut-Damascus highway and in the western part of Beirut. No details are known as yet regarding the circumstances of Haig's resignation, but from the few details received from Washington until now -- as well as from the very fact of the timing -- it may be inferred that the deliberate escalation on Israel's part of its actions in Lebanon has made it possible for Haig's rivals in the White House and the Pentagon to seize the opportunity and make him resign.

The circumstances of this escalation deserve to be looked into. Israel began to increase its military pressure during the last 2 days of the prime minister's visit to Washington. With the pretext of returning fire in reaction to Syrian and terrorist cease-fire violations, the IDF took actions and moves which, 2 days later, led to the situation described by Defense Minister Sharon as Israel's most important strategic achievement in Lebanon. In these 2 days, which were described to the public as exchanges of fire with the Syrians, Israel's armored and infantry forces moved forward and conquered the junctions near the village of 'Alayh and took over a wide segment of the Beirut-Damascus highway.

These actions were taken without any prior discussion or decision by the Cabinet. Acting Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, who was supposed to be holding the government reins during these 2 days, replied to the questions that were put to him by saying he had heard from the defense minister and the chief of staff that it was the Syrians who had opened fire and that the IDF was merely repaying them as they deserved. Ehrlich also confirmed that the Israeli Air Force was put into action during those battles. The defense minister said yesterday, in reply to a question, that this action by the IDF -- just as all previous IDF actions in the course of the 3 weeks of the war -- was made with the Cabinet's approval. It is unclear at this point whether or when this action was approved by the Cabinet, or whether Ehrlich was aware of the fact that the IDF was returning Syrian fire while at the same time taking the opportunity to conquer the Bhamdun junction.

At any rate, in those days and in the 2 days that followed, the air force increased its bombing of Beirut as well, thus reawakening apprehensions in the West, and particularly in the United States, with regard to the fate of the Lebanese capital.

It was against the backdrop of these moves that the circumstances were created in Washington which compelled Haig to resign, thus worsening Israel's political situation and reducing its prospects of obtaining the political achievements it had sought by going to war in Lebanon.

Haig's resignation took place when Mr Begin managed to cause a great deal of erosion in the U.S. public's support for Israel. The prime minister was justified in congratulating himself for returning from Washington last week with the achievement of an understanding with the U.S. administration. This achievement was more significant than the difficulties the prime minister faced in the Senate and the U.S. news media. However, Haig's resignation has served to reduce the effectiveness of Mr Begin's achievement.

But it is not only the growing international pressure (the initiatives in the United Nations, the anger of the countries of Western Europe, Egypt's restlessness) that is serving to complicate Israel's situation on the 22d day of the war. Difficulties can also be seen at home. Mr Sharon himself has admitted that they exist.

At a meeting with diplomatic correspondents yesterday the defense minister repeated the story he had already told in his interview to Israeli television on Friday night: A soldier asked him to explain how it was possible for the IDF spokesman to say that the Syrians were shooting, while he himself knew that the order to open fire against the Syrians was given to him. Sharon's explanation was that the soldier had no more than a limited view of the sector and that if he was ordered to shoot it was because the Syrians had violated the cease-fire in another part of the sector and the IDF chose to respond where and how it saw fit. This was why the soldier was ordered to open fire.

This story and what it implies is only the tip of an iceberg: There appear to be problems in connection with the soldiers' willingness to identify themselves with the current goals of the war. Soldiers are asking questions and raising eyebrows. Sharon was asked about it yesterday and candidly replied that some problems do exist. He listed a host of reasons for the creeping doubts among the IDF units in Lebanon (inadequate information, difficulties connected with the very passage from peace to a state of war, etc.) and the primary reason: the questions and doubts raised by the press and the Alignment at home.

The press and the Alignment are undermining the soldiers' faith in the justness of the war and are questioning the government's ability to control developments. Sharon used very sharp phrases in criticizing this phenomenon (e.g., "what the Alignment is doing is trading in sacrifices").

The defense minister and the entire Cabinet are taking the easy way out in tackling the ethical problems faced by the IDF units in Lebanon. The Alignment displayed a great deal of self-restraint in the past 3 weeks and expressed its identification with the government throughout the phases of the fighting. The current difficulties in the army are not the result of political manipulation but are the reflection of deep feeling shared by a large segment of the civilian population which is not quite contented with the belligerent move in Lebanon.

It is the tendency to overdo that characterizes the current war that gives rise to these questions and doubts. Mr Sharon and his colleagues are solely responsible for these grave developments.

The situation will probably be saved by the terrorists in Beirut. Israel is now offering them a reasonable proposal: to lay down their arms and leave Lebanon. The obstinacy of the terrorists and the current circumstances of the war in Lebanon will eventually compel the government to decide in favor of taking action in west Beirut. It seems reasonable to assume that the longer the PLO's obstinacy lasts, the better the government's chances will be to revive the consensus within the nation and the army in favor of entering west Beirut.

'A Hard Blow'

TA281336 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Jun 82 p 7

[Commentary by correspondent in the United States Yosef Peri'el: "'The Saudi Connection' Instead of 'The Great Friend'"]

[Excerpt] From now on, U.S. foreign policy will be conducted by a trio. The troika is composed of people loyal to Ronald Reagan, "the Californians" as they are referred to in Washington: Shultz, Weinberger and Clark. They will set the tone. If full cooperation exists between them, there is no doubt that U.S. foreign policy will be more homogenous than in the past and disputes between the decisionmakers will be fewer.

If one takes into consideration Caspar Weinberger's hostile positions toward Israel, Clark's request to adopt a rigid line toward Israel -- a request which was curbed by Haig -- and the public views of Secretary of State-Designate Shultz, then Israel has a problem -- to make an understatement -- and even a difficult one at that.

Whoever stated in Israel yesterday that it does not matter who the secretary of state is because the President is the one who decides and President Reagan "has a soft spot for Israel in his heart," does not know what he is talking about.

The current president is not an expert and is not interested in foreign policy affairs. To date he has totally relied on his aides and he will go on relying on them in the future. If his foreign policy team is unanimous in its views there is no doubt that the President will embrace their opinion. This gives rise to concern because therein lies the deep significance of the change in Washington last Friday. If one were to prophesy, one would say that U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East will gradually change and bear no resemblance to the past.

Israel should not wait for this gradual change. Our problem has already begun today. In the middle of the Lebanese crisis Israel has suddenly found itself in a fragile and unclear situation, without a clear address in Washington. George Shultz will take up his post in only 2 or 3 weeks. In Middle East terms this is too long. This interim period -- as well as the first weeks until Shultz has mastered his job -- is very dangerous. The Arabs might seize the opportunity to mark time, waiting for a more sympathetic line to be formulated in Washington. The strength of the forces hostile to Israel in Washington might have increased already and this will be noticed in the decisions the administration will be called to make in the next few days. Haig can no longer threaten to resign if his position is not accepted; he has already resigned.

This embarrassment, which will characterize U.S. foreign policy in the next couple of months, might work to Israel's detriment. We will only now appreciate the backing we had in the United States in the last 3 weeks and the extent of our freedom of action. The U.S. media yesterday already assessed that now that Alexander Haig's rein has been removed, Ronald Reagan's patience toward Israel's policy will begin to fade away.

One of Israel's greatest supporters and friends has now been replaced by a great friend of the Saudi court. No wonder America interprets this domestic change as a hard blow to Israel.

Correspondent in U.S.

TA260932 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 26 Jun 82

["Weekly Newsreel" report from Washington by Shalom Qital -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Alexander Haig informed President Reagan that he intended to resign the day before yesterday. The President talked to him and tried to dissaude him from his intention but to no avail. A series of disagreements between Haig and Reagan administration members led him to decide to resign. Two issues occurring almost simultaneously led Haig to an immediate and final decision that he could not remain in this administration, at the height of the Lebanese crisis, of all times. One issue was the White House announcement on Thursday that Prime Minister Begin had promised President Reagan that Israel would not enter Beirut. Haig believed that such a public announcement was a mistake because it hinted to the PLO that even if it did not make a compromise in the negotiations underway in Lebanon through Philip Habib, it would come to no harm. It would be able to continue to concentrate its people in west Beirut, which Israel would not enter according to this promise. The other issue was the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe. Haig supported a compromise position that would enable the Europeans to make deals with the Soviets despite the harsh differences of opinion on limiting the superpowers' arms race. Reagan decided to forbid U.S. investors to participate in the gas pipeline deal. Haig decided to resign.

The major focus of attention for us and for our colleagues in the U.S. media is the implications of the reshuffle on the U.S. administration's Middle East policy.

There is no doubt about one thing: In the 18 months of the Reagan administration, Alexander Haig proved to be Israel's most stable ally. He stood out especially in the understanding he revealed for the operation in Lebanon and the opportunities he saw opening for the United States in the wake of this operation. On many other occasions as well, he defended Israel, sometimes alone, and influenced President Reagan into supporting Israel and refraining from adopting punitive measures against it. He alone consolidated the policy that defined Israel as a friend and an ally. As a militaryman, he could appreciate the strategic advantages the IDF's capability gave the United States. He could not always have his way in the internal disputes within the administration, however, in his capacity as secretary of state and with his strong personality, he was able to navigate U.S. foreign policy into a generally sympathetic direction for Israel. This stood out especially this week, prior to Menahem Begin's arrival in Washington, when the administration was divided as to how to treat the visit and Haig tipped the scales in favor of a position sympathetic to Israel.

27 June Editorials

TA270835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HA'ARETZ says most of the complaints directed against Haig, apart from those concerning his personality, are related to international issues. However, it should be remembered that the change of secretaries in the United States will have an effect on us. A temptation may exist now to preempt developments by creating facts in the field, but all the arguments against entering west Beirut and against extending the war with the Syrians are more than ever valid. The government should not look for ways to continue the war, but should make political efforts to bring it to an end as soon as possible.

HATZOFE says Haig's resignation came about because of disagreements with the centers of power in the administration on various issues. However, it is probable that the crisis in Lebanon had a lot to do with Haig's step. The resignation was welcomed by Arab states and by the PLO leadership. Washington should now make good on the message it sent to the Israeli Government, saying its policy will not change. The cease-fire in Beirut provides breathing space that will make it possible to speed up the political efforts headed by the United States. The United States should first of all prove that it will adhere to its stand that the terrorists must lay down their arms and leave Beirut. Political activity should focus on this point. The United States should prove it hasn't changed its attitude, otherwise, the PLO might harden its attitude.

DAVAR says Haig was Israel's faithful friend in the Reagan administration, counteracting the hostile influences of other voices in the administration. Now, with at least a little help from the Begin government, we have lost this friend. This is not so much a eulogy as it is a grave forecast for future Israeli policies. Haig's resignation might bring a bitter end to Messrs Begin's and Sharon's hasty gamble, as the paper puts its, in Lebanon. But more than that, it might throw Israeli-U.S. relations into a prolonged period of depression in which the many disagreements between the two nations will stand out. There is a doubt whether the current Israeli policymakers will suit this new and trouble-laden period.

'AL HAMISHMAR says Haig's heir, Shultz, will continue the traditional policies of the United States, which has commitments toward Israel. However, it is clear Shultz is not Haig and he will not encourage actions such as the IDF operation in Lebanon. What is clear is that Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who from the beginning had reservations about the IDF war in Lebanon, will now have more influence along with his friend Shultz, on U.S. Middle East policies. Instead of running indiscriminately to new war aims, political moves should be tried, that should have been initiated a long time ago.

Conditions for achieving political objectives might be more difficult now, despite the military gains, but at least for now the fire should be totally ceased and efforts should be made to reach an agreement that will make possible a quick withdrawal of the IDF, first from the Beirut area and then from all Lebanon.

The Jerusalem POST says without the U.S. veto in the UN Security Council, Habib's mission would have been unhinged. He should now be given leeway and the time necessary to carry it out. The paradox is that Israel's military hold on west Beirut may facilitate his efforts. However, its further use of force would ruin them and compromise our future relations with the United States. These considerations will have to weigh heavily with the Cabinet when it convenes today to consider the entirely new circumstances brought about by the latest cease-fire, the U.S. veto and Haig's resignation.

Yosef Harif Comments

TA291410 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jun 82 p 5

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "A Message From the White House"]

[Excerpts] "I know George Shultz," outgoing Secretary of State Alexander Haig wrote to Prime Minister Menahem Begin. "He is outstandingly honest and I am convinced that there will be understanding between you, just as there was between you and me...."

From all the soothing words that have reached the prime minister and the foreign minister in the wake of the "great friend" Haig's resignation -- against the background of the strong fears accompanying his successor, George Shultz -- these words by Alexander Haig are worthy of special note. Even if the understanding between Shultz and Begin only slightly resembled that between Begin and Haig, it would be sufficient. Let us not then delude ourselves.

The good time Israel had in the Haig era will not return rapidly, but with all the affection Israel feels for Haig, we must remember that U.S. policy was never based on one man. Haig himself bears witness to this in his letter to Begin: He guarantees that the policy toward Israel that characterized the administration to date will continue because, "U.S. policy is not [synonymous with] Haig."

When Begin received the letter, he said that Haig was "really noble". Just imagine, on the very day of his resignation he saw fit to write a letter to the prime minister. And there is no question of a letter simply to pay off a debt, but it was a particularly friendly letter. He expresses regret that this occurred now, but he adds the resignation has no direct connection with the events in Lebanon. And after that he promises Begin that the U.S. link with Israel is not a matter of one person, but is deeply entrenched in the values of our two nations. And, with regard to his personal relations with the prime minister, Haig writes to Begin that of all the memories he has of his post in the administration, he will always keep in his heart "the relations between us -- how we worked together and did many and great things to advance the peace process...."

It is easy to understand the reason for the sorrow that fell upon Israel on learning about Alexander Haig's resignation. Anyone who knows Haig's role in the Lebanese campaign, how he intervened personally with President Reagan the day after Begin arrived in the United States, confronted a row of "advisers" who were trying to influence the President not to hold his planned meeting with the prime minister (and, as far as can be seen, Haig had already then threatened to resign if this was done to Begin) and how much influence he had on the President's favorable conclusion after the meeting about the principles of the arrangement in Lebanon, anyone who is only well-informed about these details and those of other political contacts in which Haig was involved will conclude that Israel has never had a friend like Alexander Haig in a U.S. administration.

And, nevertheless, post-factum, neither is there any alternative to another conclusion, one that Haig himself was clever enough to express in the sentence: U.S. policy is not a matter of one person.

Furthermore, even with its friend Haig, Israel more than once had serious differences of opinion with the administration: This was the situation after the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq; this was the situation after the bombing of the terrorists' command headquarters in Beirut. In both incidents, Washington, and Haig was identified with the reaction line, reacted by suspending military equipment to Israel.

On the other hand, there is no logic in picturing his successor George Shultz, as a "monster" despite his commerical ties with Saudi Arabia and despite his pro-Arab link on the lines of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Nor is there any reason for us to already start bringing horrors down upon ourselves.

The main, and very hackneyed, claim is: They will put pressure on Israel. On what issue? On the question of Lebanon? Why should they "put pressure" on Israel on this matter and, after all, President Reagan himself has publicly laid down the principles of the arrangement there must be in Lebanon and the most important of them is: the removal of all foreigners, including the terrorists, from it. Why, this being so, should there be "pressure" on...Israel?

And if it is a question of "the entry into Beirut," was Haig about to issue a licence to Israel for this purpose?

Ever since the matter of Alexander Haig's resignation became known (and, from what Begin said in the Cabinet, it emerges that he already understood from Haig that the latter's resignation was close at their meeting about 10 days ago in New York) an effort has been made by the White House -- and not always a direct one -- to soothe Israel over Haig's resignation. The person who sent that message belongs to the "Weinberger group" Indeed, this too is proof that the U.S. administration needs Israel's good will. Why, then, should we not believe in our power?

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI CABLES ARAB LEADERS ON LEBANON

LD301520 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Cable sent by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Arab heads of state -- date not given]

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jun (JANA) -- As we expected, the conference of your foreign ministers has failed. We called for an urgent summit, because the current situation is among the gravest faced by the Arab cause. Even the kings and rulers of the Arab nation failed to stand up to this grave situation. How could ministers tackle it?

However, the conference was a cowardly, escapist process that failed. The important thing is that now danger is threatening the Palestinian Resistance, the future of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation on which, if we are to allow the enemy to succeed in this plan, the enemy will impose surrender; the Arab nation will surrender totally in humiliation to the enemy. Destroying the resistance is tantamount to destroying the Arab nation. The handing over of its arms means a surrender by the Arab nation. Every Arab state by virtue of its Arabism is obliged to give what the Lebanese people are giving and to sustain the losses Syria is sustaining.

Should Syria fall, the battle will move into Iraq; should Jordan fall -- it has already fallen off course, but it would be occupied militarily -- the battle will move into the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf. Those who surrender will be thanked by the enemy because they have surrendered to him. However, the enemy will have no mercy on those who surrender when their turn comes in the unlimited strategic Jewish plan.

We know words do not mean anything today; any analysis is nothing but a waste of time. What is required, with or without a summit, is to force the enemy to withdraw from Lebanon and to reject any condition, whatever the price. The fall of Beirut would mean the fall of Arab dignity. Forcing the resistance out of Beirut would be equal to being forced out of our wives' quarters.

The position now is the position of national dignity without taking other issues into acccunt. The solution lies in sending Arab forces from every country to immediately take part in the Beirut battle, to bolster the Syrian front and to allow volunteers to fight in any front. All this must be agreed upon with Syria. America must immediately be placed on the Arab blacklist and its envoy thrown off the Arab land. The humiliating U.S. mediation must be rejected and the United States must be refused audience.

The Egyptian people must be called on to destroy the treasonous bridges that link them with the enemy, that feed the enemy and bolster its security in the occupied Arab territory. Egypt must return to confronting the enemy.

In any case, I will continue to incite the masses to oppose anyone who endeavors to bring shame on the Arab nation and whose policy threatens the future of this nation.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE 30 JUNE

LD301142 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Rabat, 30 Jun (MAP) -- M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Abu Marwan, PLO representative in Morocco, in Rabat today.

The two sides discussed latest developments in the Middle East and studied Morocco's ability to support the PLO.

On this occasion, Boucetta stressed to the Palestinian official Morocco's lasting support for the Palestinians and reiterated Morocco's denunciation of the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian positions. He also condemned the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and emphasized Morocco's demand for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Lebanese territory.

COMMUNIQUE ON BOUCETTA-GUINEAN MINISTER TALKS

PM290953 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] At the end of the Moroccan-Guinean joint commission meeting and after the audience his majesty the king granted Guinean Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure, a working session was held in Rabat on 19 June between M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Guinean Foreign Minister Abdoluaye Toure.

During their meeting, the two ministers reviewed bilateral relations and expressed their satisfaction at the strengthening and development of those relations.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at their identical views on all African problems and especially on the present crisis in the OAU and on the situation in northwest Africa.

At the same time, the two ministers reaffirmed their support for the Namibian people's struggle and for the battle they are waging for their complete independence and territorial integrity and condemned the policy of apartheid and collective repression pursued against the South African people by the racist Pretoria regime.

Turning to Islamic problems and taking account of His Majesty Hassan II's chairmanship of the Jerusalem Committee and President Hadj Ahmed Sekou Toure's chairmanship of the Islamic Peace Committee, the two ministers deplored the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran and expressed the need for an end to that fratricidal war between two Muslim countries.

In addition, they reviewed the situation in the Near East and were anxious to make an extremely strong condemnation of the Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples -- an aggression whose expansionist designs are clear and aimed at exterminating the Palestinian people. The two ministers, who reaffirmed their countries' full support for the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, confirmed the need for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

SUDAN

TRIAL OF LIBYAN 'AGENTS' TO CONTINUE 11 JULY

GF301836 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA) -- The defense counsel in the case of the agents of the Libyan regime will plead its case in the state security court on 11 July. The court has been set up to try the accused, Haydar 'Ali Jawhar. The prosecution closed its case last week.

REGIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

GF301833 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA) -- James Joseph Tumburah, chairman of the Executive Council of the Southern Region, arrived here this morning from Juba, capital of the Southern Region, to be sworn in as chairman of the Executive Council of the Southern Region in the presence of President Ja'far Numayri. Gasmallah 'Abdallah Rasas, chairman of the Provisional Executive Council, arrived on the same plane.

Tumburah said the development process in the region during the period of the new government will continue and called on citizens to cooperate with the government to accelerate it.

Major General Rasas said he is pleased the citizens have accepted with satisfaction the results of the elections for the regional people's council and called on the government to concern itself with development and progress in the region.

Mathio Abor, chairman of the regional people's council, and a number of provisional regional government menbers also arrivied on the same plane.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH DISTRICT RULERS 29 JUNE

GF291903 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Numayri today received the district rulers. Following the meeting, Prof 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah said the president held a preparatory meeting [words indistinct] today. President Numayri expressed satisfaction on the appointments of the rulers in whom he had placed his confidence during the period in which the regional rule was established. Prof 'Abdallah added that the talks centered on bases of the regional rule, on their support and development, and on calling on the rulers to support and care for the popular rule [words indistinct] the basis for regional rule.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO CLAIMS KILLING OF MOROCCAN OFFICIAL

LD301516 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] As-Saqiyah al-Hamara', 30 Jun (JANA) -- According to the Polisario, its insurgents killed a high-ranking Moroccan Government official during an attack, on Smara launched by insurgents earlier this month.

KENYA

PRESIDENT RECEIVES AL-QADHDHAFI ENVOY, MESSAGE

EA291704 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] At State House, Nairobi, President Moi received a special message from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message was delivered by the Libyan minister for nuclear energy, Mr 'Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qa'ud. The president also conferred with the visiting Libyan minister. Present at the occasion were the chief secretary, Mr Jeremiah Kiereini, the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Japhet Shamalla and the acting chief of protocol, Mr Denis Afande.

Al-Qa'ud Comments

EA301506 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The Libyan energy minister, Mr 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, has said that the foreign press to cover this year's OAU summit in Tripoli will have to be invited by his government in consultation with the OAU Secretariat. Mr al-Qa'ud was in Nairobi to deliver a message to His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, the current chairman, from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He said that inviting those to cover the summit would enable his country to provide adequate accommodation and other requirements to the pressmen. [sentence as heard] He said that they would be provided with visas to cover the summit and write about Libya for other African countries to know about it. He added that arrangements for the summit had been finalized. The Libyan minister's current mission was to deliver written invitations to the summit to heads of state in eastern, southern and central Africa.

He said that the OAU's council of foreign ministers would be held from 26th July to 3d August and the OAU heads of state summit from 5th August to 8th August.

SOMALIA

FORMER OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY DIES IN PRISON

EA292004 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Unconfirmed reports and rumors in Mogadishu say [former Bureau of Scientific Research Chairman] (Osman Mohamed Jelle) died in a prison of the terrorist regime.

As is known, (Osman Mohamed Jelle) was among the seven men serving the dictatorial regime, who were arrested recently. (Osman Mohamed Jelle) physically had resisted arrest and his death is the result of injuries sustained at that time. The news of (Jelle's) death, which is circulating in Mogadishu, is being hushed up by the terrorist Siad Barre regime. No report has been released so far.

UGANDA

THREE NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED IN RESHUFFLE

AB301206 Paris AFP in English 0857 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Kampala, June 30 (AFP) -- Uganda has named three new ambassadors in the second big diplomatic shuffle in two months.

Yeko Acato, who is serving as deputy high co mmissioner in London, has been appointed ambassador to Japan. Ambassador to Zaire Emmanuel Sendawula has been switched to the high commission in Australia, and Mrs Anne Amailuk, the high commissioner to Ghana, has been moved to Canada.

At the end of April it was learned that the Uganda Government had recalled or dismissed several ambassadors, including those in Paris, Moscow, Copenhagen, Ottawa, Canberra and Kinshasa.

Ambassador to Denmark Ibrahim Mukiibi quit his post in protest against President Milton Obote's government, saying that he could not be a spokesman for a regime which systematically persecuted people with divergent political views.

TANZANIAN POLICE COMPLETE TRAINING MISSION

EA291746 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Members of the Tanzanian police force who have been in Uganda for a year while Uganda trained her own police after the liberation war are leaving for home this week.

Speaking at a farewell party held in Kampala yesterday, the minister of internal affairs, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda, thanked President Nyerere and all the people of Tanzania for the priceless service rendered to Uganda by the Tanzanian police force.

He said the Tanzanian police force not only tightened security in Uganda but also helped to train Ugandan personnel.

The head of the Tanzanian police force in Uganda, Lieutenant Colonel (Lugwisa), thanked the Uganda Government for the warm hospitality accorded to the Tanzanian police force and hoped cooperation between the two sister states will be strengthened further.

The party was attended among others by the commander of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army], Maj Gen Tito Okello, Cabinet ministers and the inspector general of police, Mr Okoth Ogola.

BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE KAMPALA HOTEL 30 JUNE

EA302130 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] This afternoon at about 1800, a bomb placed in a parked motor vehicle outside a Kampala hotel exploded. The vehicle caught fire and some other vehicles nearby were damaged. The fire brigade rushed to the scene and put out the fire before it spread. No loss of life has been reported as yet. Police are investigating.

BURUNDI

LEADERS JOIN BAGAZA FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AB301054 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bujumbura, June 30 (AFP) -- A contingent of Burundians born in 1962 today marched in review order past four visiting African heads of state as Burundi opened celebrations marking its 20th independence anniversary.

On the saluting base with President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza were Daniel arap Moi of Kenya (the chairman of the Organization of African Unity), Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Denis Sassou Nguesso of Congo.

Colonel Bagaza, speaking at a banquet last night, said that the presence of other leaders at the celebrations was a "sign of solidarity among peoples."

President Moi, replying, said that "African leaders must all look forward to the day when comparable assemblies and occasions will be held within southern Africa."

"The certain liberation of Namibia and South Africa from colonialism and racism will unleash great talents, resources and capacities which can strengthen and give new impulse to the practical ideals of African unity," the OAU chairman said. "It will not merely herald the triumph of right and justice, but will also imply the final defeat of brutality and bitterness."

Col. Bagaza, who seized power in a military coup in November 1976, pledged on Monday that general elections would be held in October.

CAMEROON

AFP REPORTS AHIDJO-AL-'UBAYDI MEETING 28 JUNE

AB291620 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Yaounde, 29 Jun (AFP) -- On Monday, Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo received 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan secretary for external relations, who delivered a personal message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The message concerned "African issues and the forthcoming OAU summit scheduled to be held in Tripoli 5-8 August," Al-'Ubaydi said after the audience.

Asked about Western Sahara, which could jeopardize the holding of the OAU summit if the SDAR attends the meeting, the Libyan envoy said "this question has been raised since previous OAU meetings and African unity must be safeguarded. The real problem is to prevent the OAU from breaking up. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi feels African leaders should not ignore the problems of their continent and the presence of all heads of state is necessary to resolve them," the Libyan envoy concluded.

GABON

BONGO RECEIVES CHAD, LIBYA, CAMEROON OFFICIALS

AB261110 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] President El Hadj Omar Bongo yesterday granted several audiences. He received a Chadian delegation led by the director of state protocol, Oumar, who briefed the head of state of the current situation in Ndjamena following the return of Hissein Habre's FAN to the Chadian capital.

The second foreign visitor received yesterday by the president was Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Ali at-Turayki. At-Turayki delivered a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the head of state. The message reportedly dealt with the forthcoming OAU summit soon to be held in Tripoli. The leader of the Libyan revolution invited Gabon to attend this summit.

Finally, the president received Cameroonian Foreign Minister Paul Dontsop who arrived in Libreville a few days ago at the head of his country's delegation to the 10th meeting of the joint Gabon-Cameroon cooperation commission. The meeting of the joint commission ended yesterday in Libreville in an atmosphere of understanding. The Cameroonian and Gabonese delegations reviewed cooperation between the two countries since the ninth meeting of the commission last year in Yaounde.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU SAYS ZAIRE WILL NOT ATTEND OAU SUMMIT

AB010807 Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Jul (AFP) -- Zaire, one of Africa's biggest states, will not attend the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting in Tripoli, Libya, in August, the Zairian news agency AZAP said Wednesday.

It quoted Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, currently in Rwanda [as received] for that country's 20th anniversary of independence celebrations, as saying he had not received any official invitation and that he had been put off by the row and confusion over the "illegal" admission of the "fabricated" (Western) Sahara Republic to OAU membership. Only an OAU summit could decide on admission of a state, he recalled, in reference to last February's admission to the OAU of the Saharan Republic on the decision of OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo. He suggested holding a special meeting of OAU heads of state before the Tripoli summit in a bid to resolve the dispute, AZAP said.

Libya broke off diplomatic relations with Zaire after Kinshasa's recent decision to resume ties with Israel in defiance of African opinion.

CHADIAN OFFICIAL DELIVERS HABRE MESSAGE

AB301440 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Jun (AFP) -- Ahmat Dady, Chadian commissioner for public service and labor, arrived in Tuesday evening in Kinshasa with a message from Hissein Habre for Zairian head of state Gen Mobutu Sese Seko.

In a short statement to the press, Dady said all Chadian factions want national reconciliation. He described the recent clashes between FAN and former Foreign Affairs Minister Acyl Ahmat's Revolutionary Democratic Council as a minor incident.

The new Chadian regime, he said, is busily searching for likely ways to led to a national reconciliation which can bring about a lasting peace whereby the Chadian people can devote all their efforts to national reconstruction.

19 GO ON TRIAL FOR 'PLOTTING' TO FORM PARTY

AB291342 Paris AFP in French 0838 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Hearings began yesterday at the state court in Kinshasa in the case brought by the Government of Zaire against 19 Zairians, including 13 former parliamentarians, for "subversive activities," seeking to form a second political party -- the Union for Democracy and Progress.

The public prosecutor demanded 15 years in prison for the 13 former parliamentarians for "aggravated plotting." They denied the allegation and (?asked) that their Belgian lawyers, Robert Goffin and Eric Vergoben, be present.

Only 5 of the 19 arrested -- 1 of them a woman -- agreed to appear in court with the help of their Zairian lawyers. Charged with complicity with the 13 former parliamentarians, they denied the charge -- the accusation -- maintaining that they knew nothing about the real intentions of the "13." Their lawyers asked for acquittal.

The public prosecutor asked the court to hand down sentences taking into account the mitigating circumstances expressed before the court. On the other hand, it asked that the accused be deprived of their civil rights for 5 years after the end of their prison terms.

Sentencing will be on 1 July.

Lihau Aboa Libana, one of the witnesses called by the public prosecutor, a former president of the supreme court of justice, asserted that he had been consulted in his capacity as a legal expert by three of the culprits, namely, Kibassa Maliba, Ngalula Mpandandjila and Tshisekedi Wa Malumba, who asked him to show them how to obtain permission to form a second party. Libana said he explained to them the illegal nature of this step since the Constitution stipulates that the MPR can be the only political institution in Zaire.

The 13 former parliamentarians are Kibassa Maliba, Ngalula Mpandandjila, Tshisekedi Wa Malumba, Ianga Ngiel, Makanda Mpinga Shambuyi, Biringamine Mugaruka, Kyumbu Waku-Mwanza, Lumbu Maloba, Dia Okukim Mtez, Kasala Kalamba Kabwadi, Ngoy Mukendi, Kapita Shabangi and Kanama Tshiongo-A-Minanga.

GHANA

AUSTIN SAYS GOVERNMENT NOT DIVIDED ON IDEOLOGY

AB301445 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The secretary for information, Ato Austin, declared today that the government is not divided on the question of ideology. Speaking at the sixth annual conference of the Public Relations Association of Ghana [PRAG], Mr Austin said the revolution knows its objectives and how to achieve them. He said the question of ideology need not have become a topical discussion. He pointed out that a careful look at the programs and policies of the government shows the orientation of the government and the kind of society that the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] wants to build. Mr Austin said the policy guidelines published recently should stop all confusion as to the direction of the revolution. He said the idea of the people's defense committees is to mobilize the people to take part in decisionmaking through grassroot organizations. He called on public relations practitioners to combat all forms of oppressive forces, both national and international. He said in evolving people's power, which is new in this country, some actions of the people's defense committees will look like chaos, but it is all part of the revolutionary process which must be helped to develop.

In a message, the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, called on public relations practitioners to educate the people about the present food shortage, its causes and solutions. He said detractors of the revolution are cashing in on the present food situation to discredit the government. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said members of PRAG should help in the formation of farming cooperatives, educate the farmers on storage, credit facilities and irrigation and help reduce the period in between cropping seasons.

The conference has an experience [as heard] taking charge of change, strategies for communicating, influencing and managing change.

NUNOO-MENSAH VIEWS MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

AB280615 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, has stressed the need to improve the machinery for supervising the operations of business concerns to ensure that cheating and stealing of the country's resources are eliminated. He was speaking at the 14th presidential ball of Rotary Club of Accra West at the Continental Hotel last night. The PNDC member observed that the country has been dragged into the present economic situation because, as he put it, we have not been able to create a nation of true patriots, adding that most of the abuses committed against the country had been made possible through the active cooperation or participation of Ghanaians.

Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah said the remarks about agreements between the government and multinations not only hurt national interests and discourage investors but also benefits detractors. In his view, if existing agreements between the government and multinational companies are inimical to national interests, the appropriate thing to do is to invite the companies for renegotiations. He said it will be wrong to think that Ghana can develop without private, indigenous or foreign investment. But while some of these investors should be watched and their activities carefully scrutinized, it would be in the country's interest to welcome all genuine investors, no matter their political or ideological background. He declared: Ultimately it is the interest of the country that matters and not those of any foreign power.

Touching on the country's own ideology, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah pointed out that while some form of approach might suit other countries in tackling their problems, it will be wrong and suicidal, as Ghana's experience has shown, to import other political systems or ideologies without any reference to its peculiar situation. He noted that the Ghanaian society is rich in culture and the best thing to do is to evolve its own political institutions based on traditional and cultural practices for our political and social revolution. Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah emphasized that there is need to take a pragmatic view of the country's problems and adopt practical measures that are likely to yield results and bring economic prosperity to the people.

He said while it is the policy of the government that workers should participate in management decisions, especially those that affect them directly, the PNDC is, however, against any activities which tend to create confusion and slow down production. He therefore urged the workers to learn to cooperate with management and management should also take account of the new political reality. He said the economy will show improvement only when there is discipline and industrial peace and hardwork. In addition there is no other way that prices can be brought down except through increased production.

The new executive committee of the club under the presidency of G.A. Takyi, a quantity surveyor, was introduced to members.

LIBERIA

DOE SETS CONDITIONS FOR DEATH SENTENCES

AB302106 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, has received the verdict of the special military tribunal sentencing two former police officers and one civilian to death by firing squad on the charge of bribery. The head of state said we have conferred with the council on the issue and it was unanimously decided that in accordance with People's Revolution Council decree No 5 and article No 134 of the uniform code of military justice, the verdict should be enforced.

However, the commander in chief noted that he has directed the minister of justice to see if he, the minister, can discover any three police officers who can swear in honesty that they have never engaged in corruption of any form so as to constitute the firing squad for the three convicted persons. He said the enforcement of the judgment will have to await the discovery of such persons.

MALI

UDPM OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VISIT TO IRAQ

AB301705 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM] made a friendly visit to Baghdad and returned to Bamako last Monday. The delegation included Moussa Mirabenta, secretary general of the Matina UDPM section; Seidou Guindo, secretary general of the Banka UDPM section; and El Hadj Alpha Gassama, secretary general of the Bamako District IV section. It was led by Mbouye Sidi, organization secretary of the Central Executive Bureau, who outlined the results of his visit to Souleymane Cissoko:

[Begin recording] At the invitation of the Iraqi Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, I had the honor of leading a delegation to that country. We held very fruitful talks with Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and second vice president. I took the opportunity to convey to the Iraqi people, their party, and President Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, brotherly and friendly greetings from the Malian people, their party and its secretary general, Moussa Traore.

We held a working session with 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, member of the RCC and minister of local government.

During the session, we agreed to further strengthen the cooperation between the Iraqi Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and the UDPM. I want to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the Iraqi people for the warm reception accorded us during our stay. [end recording]

NIGERIA

SHAGARI URGES ILLEGAL ARMS IMPORT CURB

AB302155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has again stressed the urgent need to curb the illegal importation of firearms into the country. He said in an interview with Radio Nigeria, in Kaduna, that unless this was done it will be difficult to handle any troubles that might arise. The president stated that already a tripartite agreement existed among Nigeria, Benin and Togo aimed at coordinating efforts toward checking arms trafficking.

Police Announcement

AB010700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] With effect from tomorrow, no applications for possession of (?customary) or prohibited firearms will be entertained by all commands of the police force until further notice. This was announced today at the news conference in Lagos by the state commissioner of police, Alhaji Mama Barsawa. He said that measure was being introduced in view of the proliferation of firearms in the country. It is also aimed at ensuring peace and stability during the forthcoming general elections. The commissioner said apart from surrendering illegally acquired firearms, citizens should also provide information on locations of their arms. They could do this through police mailbag 822 or report to the nearest police post.

EJIGA ENUMERATES CAUSES OF NDJAMENA'S FALL

AB281302 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] The commander of the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad, Major General Ejiga of Nigeria, has enumerated some of the factors which led to the capture of Ndjamena by troops loyal to Hissein Habre. Major General Ejiga stressed that since last April there had been a general disenchantment and frustration among the government forces in Chad. General Ejiga disclosed that the local people organized through their village heads to welcome Habre's forces in the presence of the government troops. He stated this while denying a report in one of Nigeria's national dailies that the troops retreated to aid the capture of Ndjamena by Hissein Habre's forces. The OAU peacekeeping force in Ndjamena, he explained, was there to maintain peace and guard against any external interference.

TOGO

EYADEMA RECEIVES CHADIAN MINISTERS 28 JUNE

AB301106 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Two special envoys from Hissein Habre, chairman of the Chadian Council of State, were received yesterday afternoon at the residence of the head of state in Lome. Hassan Djumou and Naham Oudalbaye, respectively minister of planning and reconstruction and minister of tourism and handicrafts, delivered a message from Hissein Habre, Chadian head of state, to the president of the Togolese Republic.

After the audience granted them by the head of state, Hassan Djumou, delegation spokesman, told the press:

[Begin recording] We have just delivered a message from the chairman of the State Council, Comrade Hissein Habre, to President Eyadema. As you know, during the conflict among the Chadian brothers, President Eyadema, in support of peace, risked his very life when he visited Ndjamena in April 1980, at very difficult moment, a moment when shells and bullets tore up the skies of Ndjamena. He nevertheless landed in Ndjamena to try to reconciliate us. And the plan for peace that he drew up and that was rejected by the people is the one being followed by us today. There are no two ways concerning the truth. Africans are forced to follow the path pointed out by President Eyadema toward finding a solution, a global political solution, to our problems. As you know, FAN's entry into Ndjamena is a step toward peace. Comrade Habre has asked us to being a message of thanks, acknowledgement and gratitude to President Eyadema. I just said this is a step toward achieving peace, however this path is still long and full of obstacles and as a result, we need the assistance of President Eyadema to achieve lasting peace in Chad.

[Question] The return of FAN to power and Hissein Habre's declaration on the need for national reconciliation brought about new hope among the Chadian people. What is the present situation in Chad?

[Answer] You know that in Ndjamena, fighting now has stopped and people who deserted Ndjamena for security are returning in large numbers because FAN has appealed to everyone. This appeal is a step toward peace. Comrade Hissein Habre himself made a statement at the radio, in which he did not stop talking about peace and national reconciliation; already this gives a ray of hope to all Ndjamena residents. [end recording]

ANGOLA

SAO TOME PRESIDENT VISITS EN ROUTE FROM BELGRADE

AB302010 Luanda ANGOP in French 1825 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 30 Jun (ANGOP) -- Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa arrived in Luanda this morning for a stopover on his way home from Belgrade, where he attended the 12th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

President da Costa was received on arrival in the Angolan capital by his Angolan counterpart, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, members of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, and the ambassadors of Sao Tome and Principe and Yugoslavia.

The congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, held in the Yugoslav capital 25-29 June, was attended by 117 parties and liberation movements, including an Angolan delegation led by Alexandre Rodrigues Tito, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau.

MAURITIUS

NEW GOVERNMENT LAYS OFF 21,000 HIRED BY OPPONENTS

AB291140 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 29 Jun 82

[By Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Excerpts] Port Louis, Jun 29 (AFP) -- The newly-installed socialist government in Mauritius has had to take the painful step of laying off 21,000 people hired by the previous administration only days before it was voted out of office on June 11.

In a vain attempt to block the winds of change that swept it out of office and out of Parliament, the Mauritian Labor Party offered employment to one-third of the Indian Ocean islands unemployed, in some cases only hours before polling started.

The new ruling alliance, made up of the Mauritian Militant Movement and the Socialist Party, inherited serious economic problems from the previous government and could not afford to pay roadside grass-cutters from their bare coffers.

"There is no money and there are no jobs," says Finance Minister Paul Berenger. "It would be criminal to continue the fiction of work being available."

For the opposition the sacking marked the beginning of the new administration's shock treatment. Mauritius gets its income primarily from a single cash crop, sugar, tourism and from the free port zone, which employs 22,000 people. Out of a population of one million, of whom half are under 20-years-old, 60,000 are out of work.

The Mauritian rupee has been devalued twice, for a total of 50 percent, since the end of 1979, and the threat of yet another devaluation still hangs over the island, which has one of the highest population densities in the world. External debts represent 25 percent of the gross national product.

Mr Berenger, who will present his first budget at the end of next month, wants to force a marriage between socialism, management and productivity. He has already held talks with union leaders, to whom he appealed for moderation. To lead the way, government ministers have agreed to cuts in their own salaries and have renounced their entitlements to cars and duty free whiskey.

One bright spot is the chamber of agriculture prediction of a record 700,000 ton sugar harvest, of which half a million tons will be exported to the European Common Market under an existing sugar agreement. The remaining stocks will be sold on the open market, where prices have dropped to less than 100 pounds [word indistinct], United States, which used to import 130,000 tons of Mauritian sugar, has reduced its quota to 30,000 tons this year.

Before the elections, Paul Berenger was in touch with businessmen from Taiwan to assure them that their investments would be safe, but one local Chinese trader said he thought that Asian investors would adopt a wait-and-see approach to the new administration.

The left had promised to halt flights to South Africa by Air Mauritius, but this has been shelved for the time being, as apparently have been plans to nationalized the airline.

The socialists want to diversify agricultural production and move away from traditional suppliers. But at the moment the country imports 75 percent of its food and manufactured goods and most of the imports come from South Africa, the closest wealthy producer country. Politically it would be nice to find another supplier, but someone would have to find the money to pay the freight charges.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL INSPECTS VISITING SOVIET NAVY VESSELS

EA302146 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday inspected Soviet Navy ships in Maputo harbor. At a reception hosted by Rear Adm (Mikhail Khronopulov), Field Marshal Samora Machel, commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces, said the Soviet Navy's presence strengthens friendly relations between the Soviets and Mozambicans.

ZIMBABWE

NKOMO'S PARTY SUPPORTS BULAWAYO CRACKDOWN

AB010833 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Harare, 1 Jul (AFP) -- A spokesman for Joshua Nkomo's opposition party said here Wednesday it supported Zimbabwe's security forces in their massive searches and identity checks in the townships of the southwestern city of Bulawayo, the stronghold of Mr Nkomo's followers.

Marc Nziramasanga, publicity secretary for Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (PF) Party, said the Zimbabwe Army was justified in taking the stern measures in Bulawayo to stop the wave of armed robberies attributed to former members of Mr Nkomo's guerrilla army.

In the first statement from the minority party since the army began its bulawayo crackdown on Saturday, Mr Nziramasanga said his party dissociated itself from any of its former guerrillas who may have turned to banditry. He was speaking in a radio interview in which he announced that Mr Nkomo would hold a press conference on Sunday in Harrare's Highfield Township to discuss the current bandit problem.

The army's house-to-house searches in Bulawayo's townships are unpopular, but the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe feels that the growing robberies and shootings, which have taken 26 lives since March, have made it necessary to make a strong show of force in Mr Nkomo's territory. The government has also linked former member of Mr Nkomo's guerrilla army to last week's shoot-out in front of Mr Mugabe's residence here.